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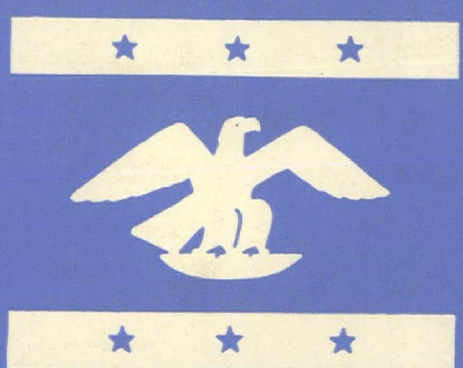
THREE FRONTS —ONE CAUSE



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SEPTEMBER 1943 CONTENTS VOL. LXXIX, No. 9

THREE FRONTS—ONE CAUSE

A Special Number

Polish War Relief Poster by W. T. Benda 226

Free Men Are Not "Ersatz" People ..... RAYMOND MASSEY 227

National War Fund Posters 230

Along the Firing Line ..... GERARD SWOPE 232

For John Smith of Chest City ..... BRADLEY BUELL 235

Labor and the Social Agencies ..... CHARLES LIVERMORE 239

Riding the Range Again ... TOM A. LEADLEY, LOUIS W. HORNE 241

◆ ◆ ◆

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 243

The Common Welfare 244

The Social Front 246

Education • Concerning Children • War and Welfare • Jobs and Workers • Professional • People and Things

Book Reviews 252

So They Say

• Pain is the loneliest of all human experience. — SARAH LORIMER *in The Ladies Home Journal.*

• The feeling of being alone in an hour of need is bound to hurt the child of a career woman.—MARY GATES *in The Atlantic.*

• A democracy must, in logic, be a brotherhood or it is not a democracy.—DOROTHY THOMPSON *in "A Christian's Opportunity."*

• A poem written merely to prove that the contents of an ashcan may provide material for a poem belongs in the place of its origin.—J. DONALD ADAMS, *in The New York Times Book Review.*

• The university president who will not defend a professor's right to the expression of opinion is only posturing as president.—PETER A. CARMICHAEL, *in the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors.*

• Traditional policies of racial domination, of "keeping the Negro in his place," of making him feel his inferiority, have affected adversely the manners, the morals, the personalities, and the Christian ethics of a vast white population.—CHARLES S. JOHNSON *in "Race and Race Relations."*

• He who denies freedom to another limits to that degree his own freedom. —PEARL S. BUCK, *in introduction to "American Counterpoint."*

• I agree with my liberal friends that a wave of reaction is running high, but it consists of nine parts talk and of one part acts which are relatively unimportant.—STUART CHASE *in Common Sense.*

• If every positive unemployment measure is to be made the subject of a hysterical and illiterate quarrel among hack politicians, then our hopes of peace and order are doomed to disappointment.—WALTER LIPPMANN, *in New York Herald Tribune.*

• If, when the fighting is over, we apply the lessons which the school of war has taught us, we can use our ships and trains and cars and aircraft, not to destroy each other, but to bind the nations closer and to build for all men a new fabric of prosperity, happiness, and peace.—P. J. NOEL BAKER, *Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport.*

• Intolerance and race hatred are the products of ignorance.—WALTER REUTHER, *UAW-CIO.*

• We can have peace or we can have revenge, but we cannot have both.—HERBERT HOOVER *and* HUGH GIBSON *in "Prefaces to Peace."*

• The brains of its young people are among the most precious assets of our country today. — VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, *dean of Barnard College.*

• I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they are unattainable. —FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT *at Ottawa.*

• The day is gone when men and women of whatever color or creed can consider themselves the superiors of other creeds and colors. The day of vast empire is past. The day of equal peoples is at hand.—WENDELL WILLKIE.

• There is, I believe, a growing conviction among many American educators . . . parents and government officials that the training of American youth, both on the secondary and collegiate levels, has been unduly soft and lax. — WILLIAM CHARLES KOREMACHER, *St. Louis University.*

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Polish War Relief Poster by W. T. Benda

See page 230

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THREE FRONTS
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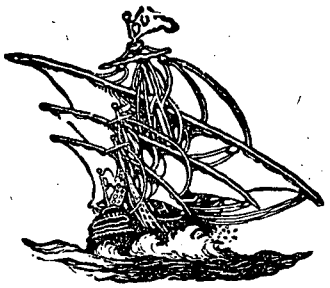
A Special Number



National War Fund
State War Chests
Community Chests

Free Men Are Not "Ersatz" People

By RAYMOND MASSEY

The actor whose portrayal of Abraham Lincoln has stirred Americans the country over interprets the human thrust of the National War Fund.

THIS YEAR the war has bitten deep into our lives. There is scarcely one of us who hasn't family, friend or neighbor in the armed forces. Thousands of able, experienced workers for community chests and the allied war relief funds are in uniform and cannot be here this fall to help in the countrywide united war fund campaigns which their communities will conduct simultaneously—campaigns which will appeal jointly for the new National War Fund and for their own local social agencies that have "gone to war" on the home front.

Several million citizens are on army pay and their families cannot be expected to contribute as liberally as hitherto. But throughout America, more people are going to be asked for more money than ever before. There is scarcely a worker in this year's campaigns whose life is not charged with more responsibility, less full of leisure, more full of heartbreak. But still there will be hundreds of thousands of devoted volunteers. They are going to ask people to give who have seen a new tax in every headline; who are watching the cost of everything they buy go up; who are committed to lend their country a larger part of their income for war bonds.

Nonetheless, the campaigns will go through. Each united war fund will make possible service to its people at home; to men in the armed forces; and to people of our Allies. They offer one direct, powerful and immediate way to help win this war and win the peace in the way we *must* if World War III is never to occur.

There will be an unconditional surrender by our enemies, we are confident. But enduring "peace" does not necessarily follow the day the guns stop firing. If this second World War has taught us anything, surely it must have taught us that. It may be said with justice that we had to learn this the hard way. That is perhaps the kindest thing that can be said for our generation—the generation which fought the last war, and then fell down on the job of making it worthwhile to have done so. We failed to welcome that responsibility which is inseparable from "freedom," and without which humankind more closely resembles the donkey who moves either because of the carrot in front or the stick behind.

Those of us who were overseas came home; we had our pay checks; we all had a good long sleep in our beds; then we started looking for jobs. What happened is a familiar

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story. The economists have written volumes tracing effect to cause to explain our predicament, all of which were interesting possibly; but we who looked for jobs could not find them. We felt our "leaders" or "the government" or "the profiteers" or "somebody" had failed to consolidate for us the "peace" we thought we had won for all of us when we "won the war." We even felt the "democracy" we had fought for might be something less than our schoolbooks said. It was certainly proving to be less for us in our daily life.

Those who did not actually wear a uniform in the last war had a similar history. They lived through worrying days of war and did their level best, very honestly, "so far as they could see." And their hard work and their sacrifices dovetailed pretty well with the efforts and sacrifices of the men at the front, and together we "won the war." Then they, too, said it was over, and that was that. But that was not "that." Those years were bad ones—frustrated, disillusioned years for some, desperate for others. They gave birth to what is even now a serious handicap in our national action—that sickening cynicism which, in one form or another, consciously or unconsciously, more or less, surrounded our children as they grew up.

Those are the children who are fighting our war for us today.

We must atone for those years, and quickly. We have spent enough time ever since blaming everybody but ourselves and believing in nobody including ourselves.

The plain fact is that *all we set out to do* was to win the fight. That was the adolescence of our thinking. When the armistice came we cheered and threw paper out of the windows and turned our backs on the real job of making a lasting peace.

So here we are, less than a generation later, in a fight for our very existence. It has lasted for us longer now than the first World War, and the end is a long way off. But peace—real, workable peace—is nearer than it has been in the history of the world. We have been blasted out of our adolescent notions. Real peace is near because we are determined that the ending of this war *must make sense.*

Peace will be made and kept by *people*—not by a new set of angels who suddenly appear to make it work but by the *people who were there the day before.* And on them and only on them must we rely. Not governments, or dictators, or money, or national resources or machines, or production figures—these are only instruments that people use. We have our people and the people of our Allies to rely on. That is all there is, fundamentally, between our children and annihilation.

This is where the National War Fund comes in as a force for the future. It is an immediate, concrete, and practical aid to *people,* here and abroad—to keep them alive, primarily. It is a tangible proof that we mean it when we say this war shall not turn out to be idiocy. We mean to stop this slaughter once and for all, and to do this, people who feel the same way have to be kept alive to help us make a peace that will last. It is just as simple and practical as that.

ONCE PEACE COMES, THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WILL NOT change magically into completely reasonable, reconstructed human beings overnight. The millions of killers in enemy uniforms, today, will be the same men in civilian suits tomorrow. Quite selfishly we shall have need of the people who are now our Allies, including especially those citizens within the countries of our enemies who are not enemies. We shall need them just as much as they need us. Our failure or success, not only in keeping them alive but in gaining their confidence and cooperation, depends on deeds, not words. The brutal fact is that they watched us sit idly by for a long time while destruction came to them. We must make them know now, and know beyond forgetting, that Americans are to be "counted on" as well as "reckoned with." This knowledge will not come by sonorous declarations, but by direct, warmhearted acts *by people for people.*

The free gift of desperately needed help from the people of America to the people of our Allies is the cleanest blow we can strike at suspicion and resentment.

That is your National War Fund.

This is no new Utopian idea. We in America have run our affairs pretty successfully now for some three hundred years on the premise of faith in people. We have labeled our scheme "democracy." That is our big gamble, if you like—the belief that every individual human being has importance and dignity and the desire to accept and welcome the responsibility which alone will enable him to retain that importance and dignity. That is the idea America has built itself around. We never really believed the idea could be seriously questioned, except in polite, theoretical debate. But our enemies have built a powerful military machine by subordinating all concepts to another idea—that a man "has importance only as the infinitely small part of the race to which he belongs." By their reasoning, all our notions about duty and decency, about inalienable rights and individual responsibility are a monstrous hoax, and for

The United Campaigns

This fall, each American community will have an opportunity to conduct its own united war fund campaign, including in one appeal the seventeen member agencies of the National War Fund [see page 229], the community chest, if there is one, and other local community services.

Last year, over 400 communities formed war chests. This year, it is estimated there will be more than 6,000 united war funds. In many cities, these will be built around the nucleus of the local community chest. In other communities and in rural areas, they will be based upon local USO and war relief committees and will receive leadership and help from state war chests.

Each community will decide for itself what is to be included. Each will be asked by the National War Fund to accept a quota established in consultation with the state war chest and the local campaign unit. Each may add its own local budget to its campaign if it desires.

In addition to the $125,000,000 which these united war funds will raise for the National War Fund, another $125,000,000 will be raised for local services—money which will be budgeted and spent by the community. In community chest cities, more than half the money raised will be spent for local services, war-connected and otherwise. In other places, the opposite is apt to be true, because there are fewer or no local services. Averaged nationally, the total amount is likely to be about equally divided between war and community services.

Thus, the overall national goal for the simultaneous united campaigns next fall will be around $250,000,000 for local community services, aid to our Allies, and service to our armed forces.

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The National War Fund

The National War Fund, a federation of seventeen national philanthropic organizations, is designed to:

- Give impetus to the united appeals of established foreign relief and war service agencies certified by the President's War Relief Control Board.
- Stimulate the development in communities of united campaigns to raise the necessary funds for these national organizations and for local community health and welfare services. [See page 228.]
- Administer the sums received for the national foreign relief and war service agencies, applying them wherever help is most urgently needed.
- Spread the opportunity to everyone to contribute to the war-connected services.
- Eliminate duplicating war appeals and needless waste of manpower in raising separate funds.
- Reduce substantially the costs of separate appeals.
- Bring unity of purpose and effort into wartime philanthropy.

Its seventeen member agencies are:

United Service Organizations
United Seamen's Service
War Prisoners Aid
Belgian War Relief Society
British War Relief Society
French Relief Fund
Friends of Luxembourg
Greek War Relief Association
Norwegian Relief
Polish War Relief
Queen Wilhelmina Fund
Russian War Relief
United China Relief
United Czechoslovak Relief
United Yugoslav Relief Fund
Refugee Relief Trustees
United States Committee for the Care of European Children

three hundred years we have been living in a dream world, growing soft and fat. By the same token, every effort and every dollar we have put into our community funds were stupidly wasted—a weakening of our resources, a ridiculous coddling of the weak, a failure to discard the inefficient. By this logic, it is driveling nonsense to send one loaf of bread to a starving Ally, let alone to attempt a National War Fund.

Even after a man is dead, we still by instinct accord him the dignity of an individual. Hanson Baldwin, writing in *The New York Times*, reports a small thing:

> They buried their enemies in the same correct way—these men of the Panzer divisions and Grenadier regiments who marched to their deaths. Here is "Amerik. B6 Sandvetto" with his serial number beneath his name—36725930. But his buddy, when the German tide receded and this ground was reconquered, added to the terse Nazi identification a more fitting epitaph:
>
> "Company . . . , . . . th Engineers. A damn swell soldier."

Mr. Baldwin comments: "Irregular, but grand and symbolic—the difference in temperament that will beat the Germans at long last."

AND SO IT WILL. FREE MEN ARE NOT "ERSATZ" PEOPLE. They know how to pull together, respecting one another, proud to look after the fight for their homes and communities.

This is the idea which has impelled the community chests, which have long demonstrated that men can live together in voluntary cooperation, in mutual good will, and mutual security. It is the idea of the National War Fund, which expands the chests to include our Allies—the people we mean to *live* with in peace, as well as *die* with in war.

Before the war a community fund was a hard thing to write an appeal for. It was so obvious. Taking care of one's own neighbors—acknowledging community responsibility—is what Americans have the habit of doing. America is close to frontier days. It is within the memory of living men that when a stranded neighbor blocked the way, he had to be helped, not only for himself but for the rest traveling along the same road. "Lend a hand, neighbor. We've *all* got to get through." This was common sense as well as decency. Nobody thought of himself as very noble, not to pass by a stranded neighbor. The stranded family did not think of themselves as beggars when they accepted help.

The pioneers gave and took aid in a mutual endeavor, and by and large they all got through. Now we and our Allies are engaged in a mutual endeavor, and again, we've *all* got to "get through." Again stranded neighbors block the road we are all traveling—and there is a strong shoulder that *can* be put to the wagon wheel. That shoulder is the National War Fund.

Nor can we think of ourselves as noble in our aid to the people of Stalingrad, Rotterdam, Coventry. They are not beggars, receiving alms. The blasted lives and homes of our Allies smoothed the road for *our* wagon for longer than we care to remember.

And we had better be able to give a sensible answer to the American soldier come back from the war who asks, "How's home?" Edward R. Murrow has said that the immediate "war aim" of every fighting boy is simple and direct. "I want to go home." But what price victory if home has gone to seed! He has gone off, leaving the home front to us. He himself cannot give to his community chest, but the home town is still there. Neighbors need a hand up. His family lives there and may need a helping hand, too.

Every community is some soldier's "home town," no matter how big or small it is, and to him it is the best town on earth. The united war fund can help keep it that way.

I think we would do well to make a pledge to the ones who will not come home. I think we would do well to make it now, and often, so they will know about it as they fight. I think we would do well to cast aside our American embarrassment at saying important things out loud, and make a pledge to our Americans already dead. I think we must pledge them that we will keep "home" worth fighting for; that we shall do our utmost by every means and starting now, to make a better world for their children.

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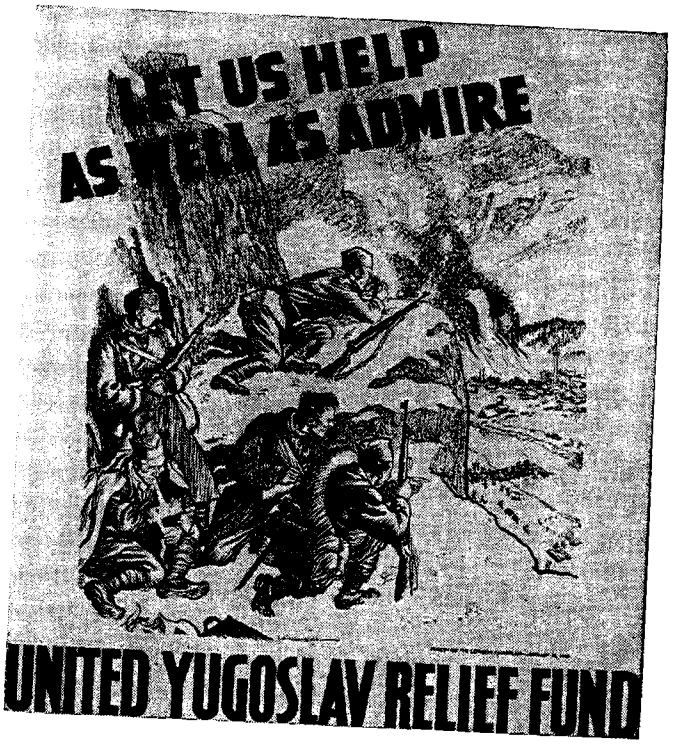

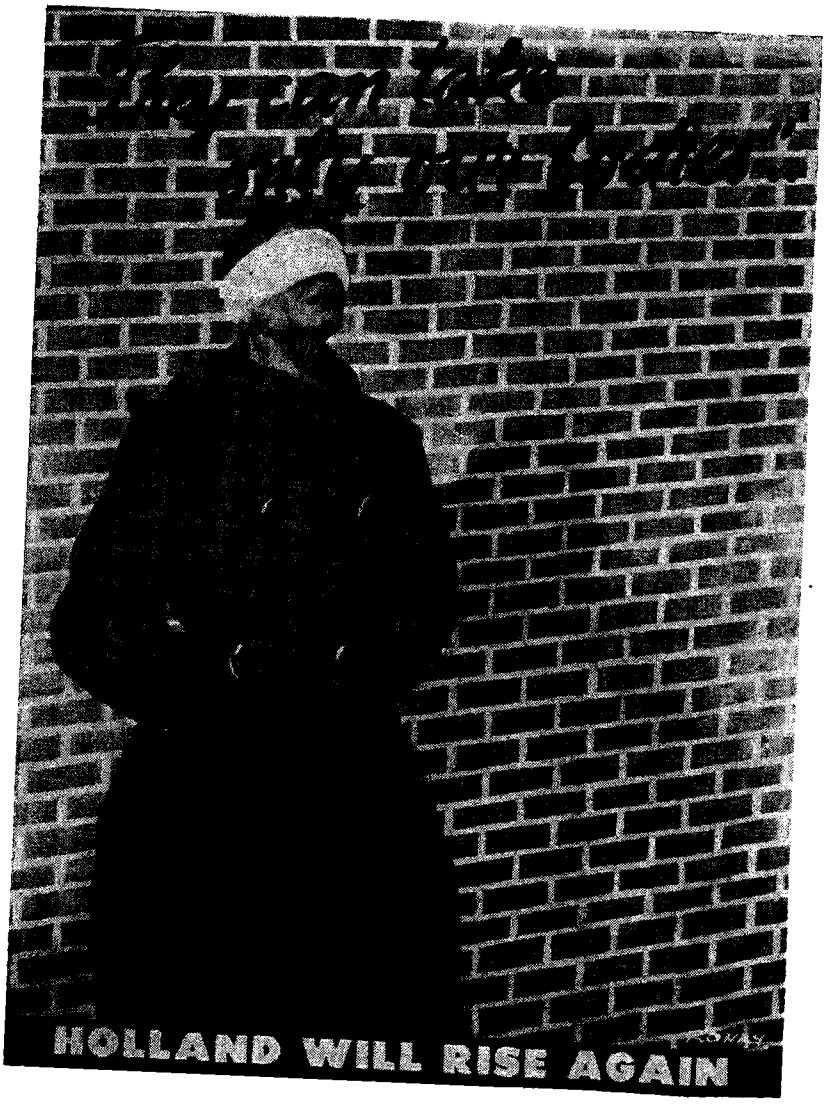

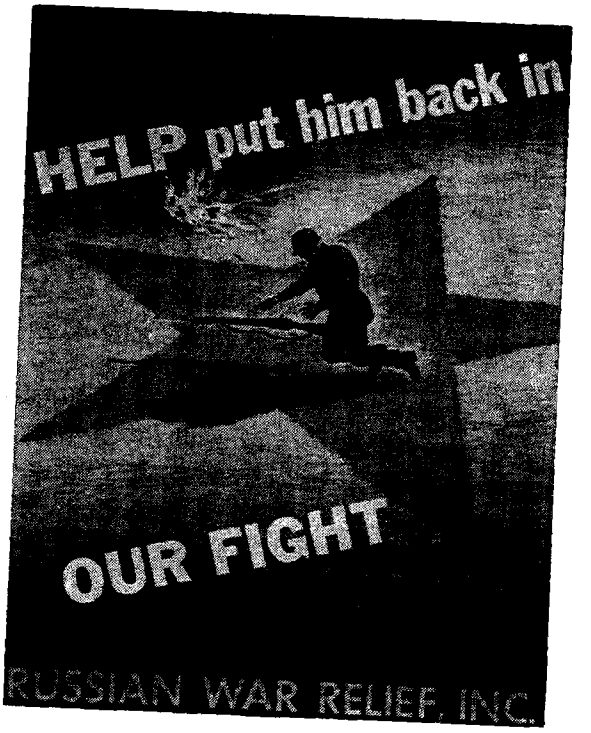

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POSTERS

of some of the

member agencies

NATIONAL WAR FUND

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Along the Firing Line

By GERARD SWOPE

President of the General Electric Co.; Chairman of the Budget Committee, National War Fund

SOME AMERICANS when asked to contribute to the National War Fund through their local united war fund campaigns may have some questions to ask. Why is the USO budget so much larger than last year? Who thought up the war relief projects? Are not Lend-Lease, the American Red Cross, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations already doing the foreign relief job? Can we spare the supplies? Is shipping space available? Does relief reach its destination—or fall into the hands of the enemy? What does it cost?

Whether or not anyone else asks these questions, the budget committee of the National War Fund has asked all of them, item by item, project by project. It has asked them of its seventeen member agencies. It has asked them of Lend-Lease, the State Department, the American Red Cross, the War Production Board, the Surgeon-General's Office, the Department of Agriculture, and the President's War Relief Control Board. In fact, through a committee composed of representatives of each of these departments and agencies, the National War Fund has been in periodic consultation with them all.

On the basis of the information obtained in the committee meetings, some of the items proposed for inclusion in the National War Fund have been dropped. Some have been transferred to the government. Some have been increased. Contributors can feel confident that the $125,000 000 budget of the National War Fund has been carefully prepared in the light of rock bottom needs.

Persons familiar with community chests will recognize this budget procedure as similar to the procedure practiced in hundreds of American communities where social agencies are united. The National War Fund is an extension of the community chest, or united campaign, idea to seventeen national war appeals which have become its member agencies. [See page 229.] These were chosen for membership from suggestions made by the President's War Relief Control Board. They include only those agencies with programs on behalf of the people of the United Nations or the members of the American armed forces and merchant marine which have, in the opinion of the fund's executives, a universal appeal to all contributors. The membership is limited to national agencies established specifically to meet needs growing out of the war emergency.

AFTER CAREFUL ANALYSIS THE BUDGET COMMITTEE OF the National War Fund has found that the work of its seventeen agencies breaks down into five principal divisions:

I. Service to the armed forces, their auxiliaries, and the merchant marine.

II. Aid to war prisoners.

III. Relief to occupied countries.

IV. Assistance to unoccupied areas.

V. Aid to refugees.

I

Service to our armed forces and their auxiliaries includes the United Service Organizations and the United Seamen's Service, both of which are concerned with problems which can be measured and met. Government estimates have very largely determined the budgets of these agencies. We know that an increase in our armed forces means a proportionate increase in the USO budget, which, during 1943, will have expanded its operations at the rate of 80 new clubs and special units per month. By the end of this year, 2,143 units will be helping to meet the off-duty recreational needs of the men in America's armed forces and of industrial workers. Among these units will be 1,500 clubs and smaller centers near army and navy stations; 123 mobile units serving guard detachments on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; 200 troops-in-transit lounges in railroad and bus stations; 170 travelers aid units in stations and near camps; 150 clubs and mobile units in hemisphere bases from Alaska to Brazil. USO-Camp Shows, Inc., will have sent out about 100 traveling units of professional entertainers to perform for our men and women in uniform. In addition to financing these services money allocated to the USO will also help support the American Social Hygiene Association's work to prevent the spread of venereal disease among the armed forces, industrial war workers and the public in general.

Ships must carry our men to the battlefront and supply them after they get there, and those who man them run the risks of fighting men. The United Seamen's Service provides bed and board for seamen when they land in crowded ports. It has a medical service which operates five convalescent centers in the United States as well as centers for our men in England and Scotland, specifically designed to cure "war nerves." It provides recreation and entertainment—lounging rooms, writing rooms, reading rooms, game rooms and canteens. There are USS accommodations in Gourock, Scotland; Cardiff, Wales; in Liverpool, England; in Oran, Casablanca, Algiers, Tunis and Bizerte. The seamen's service is also on the job in San Juan, Puerto Rico; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; Baara, Iraq; and of course it is in New Orleans, New York, Galveston, Portland, Ore., and Boston. It stands ready to move into Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, or Havre; Naples, Genoa, Palermo, or Taranto, Constanza and Athens, when the time arrives. It intends, also, to follow American seamen into Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

II

Aid to war prisoners includes the sending of medical and food packages to Greek, Yugoslav, French, Polish and Belgian prisoners of war by the war relief agencies through the facilities of the International Red Cross. War Prisoners Aid provides many articles for exercise and avocation, to keep the minds of the prisoners sound during the monotony of their internment. It also provides books and magazines for reading of a light, serious and religious character for both Allied and Axis prison camps under the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Supervision is provided by citizens of neutral countries.

III

Relief to occupied countries includes the food and medi-

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cal supplies sent for distribution under neutral supervision to Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

IV

Assistance to unoccupied areas includes the medical supplies and clothing sent to Russia; the hospitals, nurseries, children's homes, ambulance units maintained in Britain and the French colonies; similar programs in China where in addition educational and technical institutions are maintained, doctors and nurses are trained, and self-help industrial programs are supported. In addition special projects for China, Britain and Russia are being sponsored by the war relief committees of the AFL and CIO.

V

Aid to refugees includes help to those persons who have managed to escape to England or other countries from occupied territories either before or after invasion. It makes up a substantial part of the operations of the Polish War Relief and the Belgian War Relief Society. Evacuees from Europe to this country are cared for through the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and Refugee Relief Trustees.

THESE ARE THE SERVICES. THEY HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BY and are conducted by organizations representing every creed and economic level. Ingenious Americans have not imagined the needs and dreamed the remedies. The estimates have come from those who are there on the spot, who see the tragedies of this war every day. Requests come from the International Red Cross, the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross societies, consular officials, representatives of foreign governments and governments in exile, military commanders and others responsible for the care of victims of war.

Take, for example, the Soviet Purchasing Commission, which presents the needs of Russian territories which have been re-won from the enemy, where the people have been stripped of their clothing by the retreating German armies. Or take pleas of consular officials on behalf of French refugees in Lisbon; or the tragic story of the decimation of the Yugoslavs as reported by the Swiss Red Cross. It is almost impossible for us to comprehend the suffering of some of our Allies. It has been estimated, for instance, that three million Greeks receive at least a part of their food from America. The Poles have been driven from their homelands. The Yugoslavs face extinction.

Care is taken to see that no relief materials are sent which are not needed. For instance, one member agency of the National War Fund, in preparing the annual budget, included $2,000,000 for an item which had been badly needed during the previous year. In conferences with government officials it became apparent that changed conditions no longer made this item urgent. The budget provisions were revised accordingly, shipping space was saved, and supplies for our own civilian use were increased.

The reverse of this situation was found in Russia. Lend-Lease has reported that it was shipping large quantities of yard goods for the manufacture of uniforms for the Russian Army and for workers in war industries. But the Lend-Lease aid includes no clothing for civilians. Civilian needs, particularly in areas retaken from the enemy, are serious—so serious, in fact, that clothing provided by the American people through Russian War Relief sometimes takes precedence over new bolts of cloth for the army and, occasionally, replaces munitions and armaments. Therefore, the item of $2,000,000 for clothing in the budget of Russian War Relief was retained. On the other hand, clothing for immediate shipment could not be included in

Polish women and children with all they possess in their arms travel hundreds of miles on foot to refuge in Iran

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the budget of the Greek War Relief Association. Blockade restrictions on Greece, relaxed by both Axis and the Allies to prevent starvation, will not permit the shipment of clothing. However, plans are being made to send clothing to Greece as soon as the country is freed of the invader. The need is indicated by reports that shoes are practically unobtainable, all leather having been requisitioned by the occupation authorities.

THE BUDGET AND PROGRAM OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF Association are outstanding examples of effective cooperation and planning between a number of governments and various voluntary agencies. The Canadian government furnishes the wheat. Medicines are supplied by the American Red Cross. Dehydrated vegetables and milk are provided by the United States Lend-Lease Administration. At first the Greek War Relief Association undertook, within the limitations of its budget, to supply all other requirements for the commission in charge of the distribution of food in Greece, including freight charges on the ships. It was this underwriting by Greek War Relief which enabled the Greek government-in-exile to guarantee the hiring of ships which the Swedish Red Cross chartered.

The Lend-Lease Administration has now taken over the greater part of the shipping expenses from the Greek War Relief Association in order that voluntary contributions may be used for other purposes. This action came at the suggestion of the National Budget Committee for War Appeals and of Greek War Relief. It was finally taken after the National War Fund came into existence. It will enable Greek War Relief greatly to expand its services to Greek refugees in the Near East. In addition, the association will continue to pay a part of the shipping costs and to send Red Cross food packages regularly for distribution to sick and wounded Greek soldiers and prisoners of war. Purchases in Switzerland of medical supplies for Greek children and wheel chairs for hospitalized Greek soldiers are other items in the Greek budget. The situation in Greece has greatly improved as a result of this cooperation and coordination of American and Canadian aid. No longer do seven out of eight Greeks depend on soup kitchens, but three million of a pre-war population of eight million continue to depend on American aid, public and private. Eight ships are now in regular service and carry supplies at the rate of 18,000 tons a month.

Only a trickle of the most urgently needed commodities can be sent into China as long as the Burma Road remains in the hands of the Japanese, the only available transportation being by plane. This obviously applies to Lend-Lease as well as to the United China Relief. However, American funds can be transferred to China. It was medical aid, provided in this way by the United China Relief, that enabled the Chinese to care for American fliers who landed in China after the bombing of Tokio. Thirty-three percent of China Relief funds is used for medical aid and public health; 21 percent for aid to students and teachers and educational institutions, many of which have been moved thousands of miles as the Japanese army advanced; 16 percent for the care of orphans and destitute children; another 16 percent for the rehabilitation of refugees and air raid victims; and 14 percent for self-help industrial projects.

At this writing, it is impossible to get anything into Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium or France, and only the most meager shipments of food into Poland. But a substantial contingency fund is included in the budget of the National War Fund for immediate use upon the liberation of these occupied countries and to meet needs which at the moment cannot be foreseen.

THE PUBLIC MIGHT REASONABLY ASK WHETHER SUPPLIES are still available for voluntary foreign relief. The answer is "yes." However, many of the agencies are purchasing their medical supplies through the Surgeon-General's office, and seeds and food through the Department of Agriculture, in order to be sure that their shipments abroad are not penalizing our own fighting forces and the civilian population.

The very fact that shipping space has been made available is evidence of the urgency of the need which National War Fund agencies must meet and of the value which the governments of our Allies place on the voluntary contributions of the people of this country. Practically all relief items are shipped in foreign bottoms and require the highest priority. The availability of shipping is, of course, one of the major controls in the distribution of all war relief. It is a governing factor in the shipment of food packages to prisoners of war. It controls the shipment of ambulances and other bulk items. The space varies and relief shipments vary accordingly. There is not, therefore, the regularity, the continuity, in war relief operations that there is in domestic operations.

There is no doubt that most of the foreign relief sent from this country actually reaches the people for whom it is intended—even in some countries occupied by the enemy, such as Greece. True, there have been instances when entire shipments have been withdrawn because of lack of proper supervision at the point of destination. The agencies in the National War Fund use other agencies already operating in foreign countries to handle relief distribution. Agents of the International Red Cross, the Women's Auxiliary Service in Great Britain, labor unions in China, medical and educational institutions of all denominations, and governmental agencies are placed at the disposal of the war relief organizations.

Cost of distribution is not as high as might be expected, with few exceptions. No member agency of the National War Fund maintains its own foreign relief staff. Organizations familiar with the country concerned handle distribution. Foreign governments speed delivery in ships provided without charge, except in the case of Greece. All these factors tend to keep costs low. Only in a few instances, such as the shipment of food to Poland, is the cost of delivery really high or the effectiveness of distribution open to question. But no member of the budget committee would forego the chance of getting through to the Polish people the few items agreed upon by the German government.

The American people want to send relief to our Allies. They want the USO to be reinforced in proportion to the growth in our army and navy. Contributions made to the war relief and service agencies in the past prove that we in the United States, for one reason or another, wish to support these causes. Our reasons, I suppose, vary from person to person. Most gifts, I am sure, come straight from generous American hearts. Others from an awareness of the fact that "united we stand, divided we fall." However, many persons throughout the country have not had an opportunity to contribute to all of these agencies and some have not had an opportunity to give to any of them. The National War Fund and the thousands of local united war fund campaigns will give every American that opportunity next October 1 to November 20.

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For John Smith of Chest City

By BRADLEY BUELL

Executive Editor, Survey Midmonthly
Formerly member of the headquarters staff of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

JOHN SMITH of Chest City knows well that things are on the move.

He does not need to read the papers to know that his United States has shifted its gears to achieve two objectives, a fighting force on the battlefronts and a home production of munitions, food, ships, supplies to give that force the things it needs to fight with.

Quite properly, when a solicitor for the United War Fund Campaign comes around this fall, John Smith will want to know whether or not his money is going to help in this achievement. Particularly he will want to know why about half of it will go to permanent agencies that have always been there, and which seem to be doing nothing startlingly new or obviously dramatic.

The fund solicitor can tell John Smith that he has the answer within his own experience, in his knowledge that things are on the move. He sees his boy and his neighbors' boys—eight million of them the country over—leaving their homes and families to become a part of a vast new force in American life, the armed might of the United States. He sees local plants expand, work day and night, take on new people. He knows that this shift of our national gears has produced housing and food shortages, separated families, created transportation difficulties, turned accustomed ways of living upside down.

John Smith senses that many people need help in facing these varieties and degrees of dislocation, and that if they do not get the help they need, it may very seriously affect their ability to produce or fight. But perhaps he does not fully appreciate how and where it is the business of these familiar community agencies to give that help.

He is a rare person if he knows that from one half to three quarters of the families in almost any industrial community annually use the services of the hospitals and the nursing, family, child care and recreation agencies which compose the network of public and voluntary organizations that stand ready to give highly specialized and technical help when it is needed. He knows, of course, that many of these agencies are supported by his community chest. But he is indeed a rare person if he realizes that, taking the country as a whole, the existence of services of this sort, and their availability for conversion to meet the problems created by the dislocations of war, are comparable to the availability of our automobile industry for conversion to plane production.

It would be fair to tell John Smith that the record of the conversion of these permanent services is one of which the country may well be proud.

Economic Needs

WHEN AMERICA SLOWLY BEGAN TO TURN TOWARD WAR, the depression of the Thirties was still with us. A vast number of people still needed help because they could not get work and did not have enough for a decent minimum of food, clothes and shelter. Today, people who thought that they would never again see an adequate pay envelope are earning more than they ever pictured in their dreams.

The first year after Pearl Harbor, relief expenditures of all kinds and for all purposes dropped 42 percent. True, the aged, the handicapped, and others who are unemployable could not reap the advantage of full employment. In certain categories, expenditures for them have increased slightly, from natural causes.

But the war brought new problems in sharp and rapid contrast to those of depression days. Workers flocked to centers of new construction, military camps, and factories. Some got no jobs at all, others had too little to tide them over until the first pay check. Often when the construction job was finished, men were left stranded in strange communities.

Workers also crowded into communities where industry was expanding rapidly. Here, not infrequently, wives and children came to join husbands, and whole families found themselves in temporary straits. Women and girls, blithely responding to the lure of new jobs and high pay, added to the grist of newcomers who found themselves unexpectedly up against it.

In a different way, the military mobilization has produced kindred problems. Wives, sweethearts, relatives follow servicemen to camp communities without sufficient funds to meet the high cost of even what meager living they can find available. Men on furlough or in transit go broke. So do men waiting to be taken into the armed forces or the merchant marine. The families of men whose allowances and allotments are insufficient to meet their needs have had to seek assistance, as do men discharged from the service for one reason or another who find difficulty in returning to their original employment. Not large in numbers but high in the obligation they impose, refugees from torpedoed ships have come to our port cities completely stripped of their own resources.

Essentially, the needs of these people are temporary and emergent, quite different from the long drawn plight of able-bodied men out of work in the Thirties. But because they are emergent, they can be met only by flexible resourcefulness. Those cities which in the past were sensible enough to set up and finance a sound general relief program as part of their public welfare services have been in the best place to handle the urgent new relief problems. The budgets of local Travelers Aid Societies, and of other local private agencies which participate in the program of the United Service Organizations, in many instances have been increased over and above the services they provide through the USO. The Red Cross, through its expanded local program, has met many of the direct needs of servicemen.

Admittedly, some communities have been swamped by their problems. In the main, these are the "boom towns" that had no welfare services in the beginning. Theirs has been the task, not of converting established services, but of developing new ones and of finding the resources to make them go.

John Smith may find one answer to his queries in the

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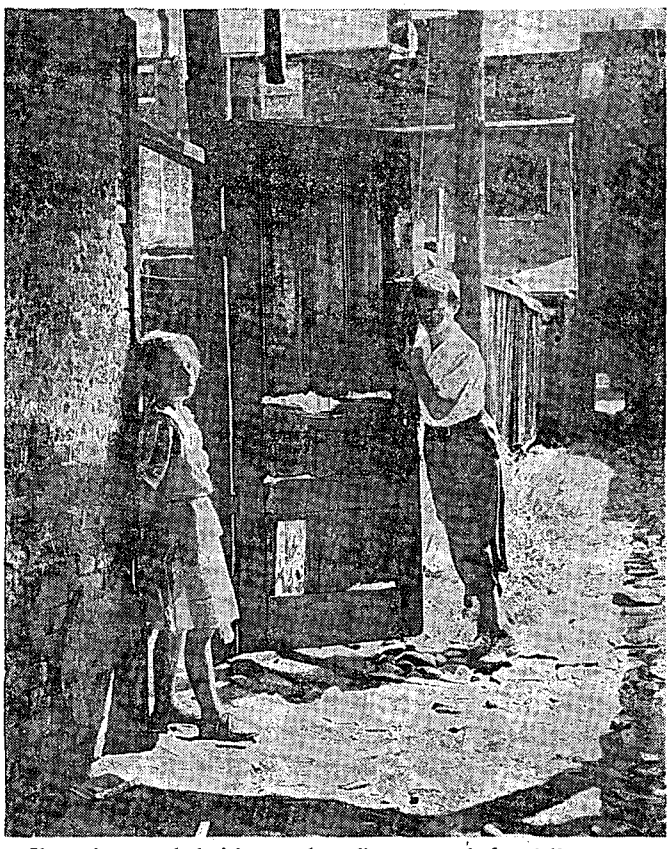

Slums in crowded cities are breeding grounds for delinquency

fact that it has proved to be much more difficult to set up something from scratch than to adapt or expand already established agencies.

Health Problems

IT MAY REASSURE MR. SMITH TO KNOW THAT THE health of the country is still good after a year and a half of war strain, for he knows that good health is necessary alike to efficient production and to an efficient fighting force. He may be surprised to learn that the deathrate has not gone up in Chest City, but this should not lull him into complacency.

Many of the conditions created by wartime concentrations are definitely inimical to good health. Large movements of people to war production centers and military camps are accompanied by a greatly enhanced danger of epidemics. The control of sewage and sanitation, the inspection of restaurants and food handling, the tests and controls of water and milk supplies, have been made more difficult by shortages of personnel. Longer factory hours, night shifts, poor and overcrowded housing, and food shortages are a drain on the resistance of industrial workers and their families. Prostitution and sex delinquency, often following in the wake of industrial as well as military mobilization, step up the spread of venereal diseases.

There is no room for complacency in the knowledge that 48 out of every 1,000 men examined by Selective Service have had syphilis at the time of examination, and another 15 gonorrhea; or that tuberculosis is beginning to increase; or that an important production center like Kansas City had to report last winter a rise of 100 percent in cases of mumps, of 200 percent in scarlet fever, of 300 percent in measles, and 25 percent in meningitis. Nor has the rapid increase in the birthrate been anything to disregard. For both mother and child, the maternity and infancy cycle is a susceptible and dangerous period which calls for medical attention, nursing and hospital service.

To meet these new conditions, both public and private health services have taxed themselves to the utmost. New people have been trained to supplement permanent personnel in the primary tasks of sanitary inspection. Educational campaigns have been conducted to help the managers of restaurants recognize obvious symptoms of infection.

Local police, state and federal authorities, have been called upon to enforce regulations to control prostitution and red light districts. Close cooperation between these officials and the army and navy has been effective in tracing venereal disease contacts and sources of infection. Community chest as well as public funds have been used to establish venereal disease clinics. New methods of treatment are being used.

Anti-tuberculosis associations and visiting nurse services, in cooperation with public health authorities, have stepped up case finding procedures to discover persons with tuberculosis. X-ray examinations are being given to industrial workers, to youths applying for working papers, to school children, draftees, and other groups. Community-wide campaigns against diphtheria and smallpox, with emphasis on the immunization of children, have been organized and sponsored by councils of social agencies.

The maternity and infancy load on doctors and nurses is being eased through the more efficient use of existing facilities, through the dispatch of trained volunteers into the home to provide post-hospital care for mothers and babies, through the education of parents on the importance of proper pre-natal and post-natal care.

Hospital facilities have been stretched to the limit by using emergency as well as regular beds, reducing the length of hospital stay, and providing for home as well as other convalescent care. Nurses' aides have been mustered to help out understaffed institutions. The public is being educated to be more selective in their use of available facilities and to handle illness with a minimum of professional assistance.

John Smith may or may not know of the struggle for health put up by the agencies in his community, but he can be assured that it is being waged there, and everywhere.

Social Wear and Tear

AS HE LOOKS AROUND AMONG THE PEOPLE WHOM HE knows, John Smith will be conscious of wartime stresses in their personal and family lives. He knows that a problem girl or boy, for example, must worry and impair the efficiency of working parents.

In the industrial centers of upstate New York last winter, the demands of war production called to employment 52 percent more women than were working in the winter of 1942. Some of them were mothers with children. Such dislocations of family life account in part for the 11 percent rise in juvenile delinquency rates in the larger industrial cities of the country.

But only in part. The "glamour of the uniform" is closely related to the fact that the delinquency rate among girls increased 31 percent as against 8 percent among boys; that sex offenses among girls under twenty-one in both adult and juvenile courts increased 105 percent, and that the number of illegitimate babies has been steadily mounting. Meanwhile drunkenness has gone up 40 percent, disorderly conduct 70 percent.

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John Smith and every other responsible citizen should be concerned over the fact that 'teen age girls and boys are getting into trouble. Twelve-thirteen-fourteen-year-olds—girls more often than boys, but boys as well as girls—have been the early casualties of this war.

Mental illness also gives clear evidence of the social stress of war. Half again as many men—75 out of 1,000——are being turned down by Selective Service because of mental instability as are rejected because of syphilis. In addition, 4 in every 1,000 are discharged from camp after induction as mentally unfit. As more and more of our men are engaged in front line fighting, the number of mental casualties will tragically increase.

But neglected children, delinquency, sex and marital difficulties, and mental illness are only the more obvious evidences of trouble afoot. There are people, particularly young people, who are making more money than they know how to use wisely, incoming families and individuals who fail to find "neighborliness" in strange communities, overburdened mothers whose household schedules are completely disrupted by irregular work shifts, working children who are being exploited. Then there are the many persons who are beset by the unlimited number of things to fear in war's fast moving change—aliens who find themselves suddenly disadvantaged in the communities in which they live, racial or other minorities who confront prejudice and tension. All these persons have social and personal problems that are aggravated by the times but must be met if the war is to be efficiently prosecuted on its home and military fronts.

To do this job communities have to turn to a complex range of services which admittedly in the past have not been as well coordinated as they might have been. Yet private case work and group agencies, mental hygiene clinics and recreational associations, the police, adult and juvenile courts, health services and other organizations, are working more closely together than ever before.

New day nurseries, foster family homes, after-school centers, are being developed to give supervised care to the children of working mothers, and community chests have substantially increased appropriations for this purpose. Counseling service under the supervision of skilled case workers has been furnished for mothers planning to go into

Welfare agencies can help war workers solve personal problems

Club groups foster the 'teen age boy's interest in machinery

war work. Family welfare societies have steadily reduced their relief functions, while plant managers, union leaders, employment services, the police, schools, and draft boards are referring to them individuals and families who need social service. Child guidance centers and other mental hygiene clinics are supplying skilled service to an increasing number of war connected cases. Schools, settlements, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, the Y's, and other group work agencies are adapting their programs to the needs of younger boys and girls in order to absorb more of the war-created 'teen age tension. Courts and probation staffs are recognizing to a greater degree that social as well as medical diagnosis is necessary to an intelligent handling and disposition of the cases of young offenders.

John Smith can be thankful that agencies with experience have been available to take on such complicated war jobs as these, for they are loaded with very human problems.

Recreational Opportunities

FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS JOHN SMITH HAS REALIZED that something has to be done to give the men in camp a little fun. The USO, the "Y's," the settlements, the public recreation services, the churches, indeed everybody in the legion of communities that now play host to thousands of servicemen, have organized dances, games, home contacts, rest and relaxation for servicemen. In the main, it has been a job well done.

But, quite naturally, the importance of recreation to others connected with the war has not been so apparent. Men and women working at high speed, in night shifts and at odd hours, at new plants difficult to reach, also need fun and a chance to stretch. 'Teen age boys and girls, out of school, who now have full or part time jobs, money and a desire to spend it, need opportunity for recreation especially planned to meet their free time. Younger chil-

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dren have their problems too, not merely because older members of the family may be working or are in the army, but because they are in danger of becoming the "forgotten people" of this war. They are apt to feel they have no part in its excitement and its underlying seriousness of purpose. The sense of worthlessness, particularly in the effort to achieve objectives that are everyone's else concern, is a tragic thing to any child.

Certain problems have cut across all of these human needs. Transportation is much more difficult; vacations have been curtailed; housing units and trailer camps are apt to be isolated, with none of the recreational facilities of normal communities; trained recreation leaders are hard to get.

It is encouraging that, although the manner in which agencies and communities have met the recreation needs of servicemen has been more dramatic, a steady recasting of recreational programs has been going on to serve industrial workers, 'teen age groups, and younger adolescents. Night programs have been put on by agencies in order to serve the swing shift worker—movies, bowling alleys and other commercial recreation facilities have been persuaded to adjust their schedules. Group work agencies and schools have made deliberate efforts to include the wives and children of workers newly come to communities. Mahomets of recreation have gone to war housing units and trailer camps instead of waiting for these mountains of new needs to come to them.

Agencies serving older boys and girls have rearranged schedules and made necessary adaptations of programs to fit in with work schedules. Greater emphasis is being put on normal, supervised, coeducational activity. The young people themselves are being allowed to initiate and manage plans for club meetings, dances, discussion groups, and social gatherings. Both public and private agencies are extending their neighborhood programs, using school centers and other facilities for more informal recreation activities.

Agencies working with younger children have recognized the importance of identifying them with the war effort. Children are used as messengers for the local defense councils' protection service; they play an important part in salvage and other campaigns; and under supervision they are helping farmers to harvest crops. In some instances, day camps have been used as a partial substitute for summer camps, now difficult to reach. In other instances, new locations have been secured and camps moved nearer the city.

No doubt John Smith knows that this war is a grim business, but if he stops to think he will see that that very grimness makes relaxation a necessity.

People and the War

REALISM TELLS US THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO THINK OF goals apart from the people who must achieve them, or to conceive of an army or a factory apart from the people who make it up.

People will win the war. In the process, a high proportion of us will have our nerves upset, will be faced with the need for economic assistance, medical help, social service, recreation. The more we can avoid the personal attrition which comes from failure to meet any of our genuine human needs, the better will we play our part in winning the war, the quicker it will be over, and the greater will be our ability to face the future when it is over.

The permanent social agencies which John Smith is being asked to support are helping to save us from that attrition. It is very lucky for John Smith that they exist.

Luncheon in a nursery for war workers' children provides time out from the morning's artistic endeavors. Naps will follow

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Labor and the Social Agencies

By CHARLES LIVERMORE

Assistant Director, National CIO War Relief Committee

ONE of the largest local unions in the world is located in Detroit. Some months ago I talked with its officials about the effect of the war on the types of grievances they face. Admitting that no real study had been made of the subject, one of them ventured three observations that were startling: That there must be five times as many grievances as before the war; that they are ten times as hard to settle; and that about 90 percent of them are due to problems outside of the shop—family problems springing from the need for health and recreation services, or the need for more stable and better organized community life.

He pointed out:

We have thousands of workers in the shops now who never worked in industry before; thousands who never lived in a city before. And we have hundreds of war workers on every shift who in normal times would work only part time either because of their own physical handicaps or because of situations at home that require their attention. Sometimes it strikes me there has been less effective planning for their welfare all along the way than there's been for army mules.

In the Detroit area I had myself watched the giant Willow Run bomber plant go up miles from any adequate housing facilities—while months of delay dragged at plans for providing them. Early in 1941, George Edwards, labor-backed director of the local housing authority and member of the board of Detroit's Council of Social Agencies, took up this cause with the support of these agencies and that of the CIO and AFL; but he talked to deaf ears at the real estate board and Chamber of Commerce. "Let's wait and see what happens," was no answer. Nor "Private enterprise will take care of it." Little was done too slowly, and history of that sort has repeated itself in many communities throughout the country.

Some Detroit employers wisely undertook to utilize every local source of labor supply before importing outside workers to an already overcrowded city. For the first time in many industries, women joined the ranks of wage earners in large numbers. Problems developed around the day care of children of working mothers and the maintenance of basic home standards which otherwise make for frequent absences from work. Again both labor leaders and social workers struggled with endless red tape in getting adequate plans and funds.

Under war pressures, more employers took a shamefully overdue step hitherto pioneered by only a few. They hired Negro workers for production jobs; but too often this was done without adequate advance planning with the unions. Prejudices in the community became shop issues and resulted in localized strikes. The tension which developed into cruel and bloody street fighting in Detroit last June had long been anticipated by labor leaders and social workers. Months before they had urged the appointment of an interracial committee with power to act. It is well to note that on the day of the riots there were no strikes or clashes in the plants, a tribute to the progress made by the Auto Workers Union in handling problems of discrimination and prejudice. Nonetheless, the week following, the community tensions which produced the riots caused complete collapse of production in department after department—and rendered the job of integration, for the time being at least, that much tougher.

Similarly, I watched a field representative of the local Council of Social Agencies, Spence Gordon, struggle not only with priorities at Washington but with the backwardness of some local officials and the local medical association. He had the support, however, of hard-pressed labor executives in his efforts to obtain pipe for sewer and water and an adequate public health system for a community outside the city limits of Detroit. This community had experienced a great increase in overflow population from De-

Labor's War Relief Program

Last year, when an agreement was worked out between the two major labor organizations and Community Chests and Councils Inc., provision was made for conducting certain overseas projects in 1943 in which labor was especially interested.

On the one hand, both labor committees put their strength into mobilizing union members as contributors to the war chest campaigns. On the other hand, in 118 cities local war chests cooperated with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in collecting almost $2,000,000 to finance labor's war relief projects through United China Relief, Russian War Relief and British War Agencies. In addition, labor unions in non-war chest areas contributed over a million dollars to other war relief programs in which they were interested.

Among the activities for which labor funds were spent were the Chinese program for evacuating skilled workers from occupied to free China, rest homes for seamen and workers in Britain, and hospitals and medical equipment in Russia. Considerable assistance was given to refugees from the fascist countries. Although labor was especially interested in this refugee service because of Hitler's persecution of trade unions, its assistance was not limited to workers or union members.

This year, the National War Fund has budgeted a substantial sum to its member agencies to carry on similar labor-sponsored programs during 1944. The two labor committees, which are working closely with the National War Fund, and their chief officers are:

The United Nations Relief Committee of the AFL
President, Matthew Woll
First Vice-President, John P. Coyne
Treasurer, Jeremiah T. Mahoney
Executive Director, Abraham Bluestein

The National CIO War Relief Committee
Chairman, Irving Abramson
Secretary, Ted F. Silvey
Treasurer, John Brophy
National Director, Monroe Sweetland

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At a CIO meeting on war relief President Philip Murray talks with prominent trade union leaders from China and Norway

troit, living in trailers or in shacks thrown up by real estate speculators and sold at tremendous profit.

Here we have an all too familiar background for the war. For kindred situations characterize many of the districts from which come the workers who daily walk in and out of the gates of America's factories. Less conspicuous than the badges they wear, they bear the signs of community conditions which wear and tear at them. These workers are the rank and file of American trade unions and I could understand why that Detroit leader said that it seemed to him that "90 percent of our grievances are due to problems outside of the shop"—problems in the community.

LABOR is learning the hard way a basis for partnership with social work. Issue after issue finds them shoulder to shoulder. This is why labor can be expected to press the leadership of voluntary social agencies to free itself of any vestigial Lady Bountiful attitudes and to strike out in more decisive and aggressive attacks on community problems. The fact that so many men and women engaged in highly important war production work are having a tough time because of the places in which they have to live, the distances they have to travel, the hours they have to work, is a serious matter. The more social agencies can reach out to areas where these problems are acute, the more the problems so created will be alleviated and the more efficiently will the production job be done.

Clearly enough, social work is not a social revolution; but in throwing its weight behind social security legislation it broke ground for the changes in public administration that must come if the full potentials of modern industry are to be realized and the workers freed from the haunting possibility of unemployment and mass insecurity. It is inconceivable that private resources will be adequate to meet the problems that derive from the tempo and scope of the war. Labor is not particularly interested in preserving institutions as such or in furthering sectarian interests. Rather, labor is learning that the importance of social work lies in the functions of agencies, which, in their broadest and most favorable light, involve planning and developing programs for health, for recreation, for family stability, and the priceless dignity of the individual human being.

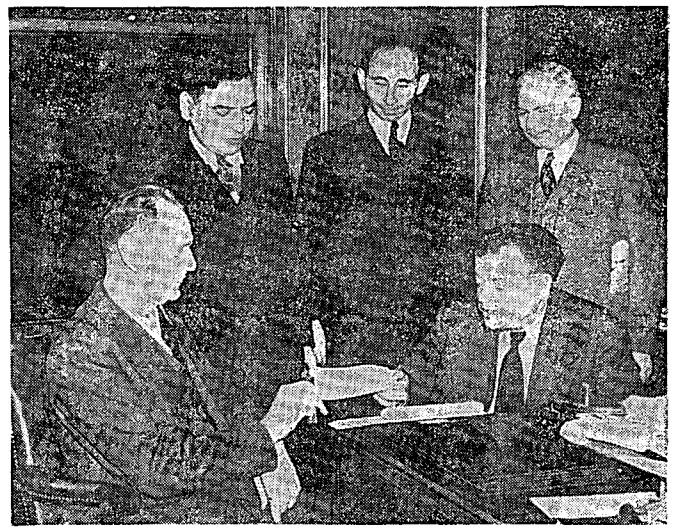
That is how labor is learning much from social work, and the process is working both ways. Both find their future in a strengthened democracy. Such a future is not inevitable however, and it may very well be that collectively they hold more important keys to it than is realized.

Like many other things, the opportunity for labor and the social agencies to get together on an altogether new scale sprang from the forces for unity entering into the war effort. In 1942, the fund-raising programs for overseas relief, set up by the AFL and the CIO, were merged with the War Chests, projected in 118 American community chest cities. Labor support for the long time social services in these cities was automatically included. A resolution passed by the CIO War Relief Committee acknowledging this relationship was typical of the AFL attitude no less than its own. This resolution read:

That in view of the fact that the National CIO War Relief Committee has encouraged workers to support the collection of funds, a part of which go to both local and national domestic social welfare agencies, and because it is sound public relations, the committee shall, as a matter of policy, assist these agencies in developing programs increasingly in the interests of workers and their families.

The War Chest campaigns last fall in which labor took part went "over the top." But more came of it than money-raising, crucial as that was. Labor learned that its own traditional interest could be served by these broad community drives. An overseas labor war relief program was included in the quotas of many local chests. This program, which labor had been carrying on prior to the amalgamation with the local war chests, had its roots deep in the historic international fraternity of labor organizations. Labor representatives sat on campaign committees and have been drawn more fully into the day to day work and program-making in local community chests and councils of social agencies. An educational program, designed to bring about mutual acquaintance, has been conducted in the months since the original agreement and has strengthened the basis for collaboration in the National War Fund drive of 1943.

The policies put to work in these ways by the two national labor committees constitute an honest effort to understand and support the functions of the private social agencies of America. As workers' representatives participate in planning to make such services more useful to the families they stand for, the role of the agencies is bound to become more appreciated. Support is pledged for the duration of the war, and with the voluntary agencies proving their mettle in buttressing the home front, there will be sound reasons for the cooperation to go on.



A day's pay from each member of the International Ladies Garment Worker's Union, AFL, goes to labor's war relief program

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Riding the Range Again

By TOM A. LEADLEY
Editor, The Nebraska Farmer
and
LOUIS W. HORNE
Executive Secretary, Lincoln Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies

How the rise of state war chests brings opportunities for organized giving to the rural areas

SINCE pioneer days on the midwest prairies, local aid for victims of sickness, prairie fires, grasshoppers, blizzards, drought and flood has been for the most part just plain old-fashioned neighborliness. It has had its roots not only in genuine human kindness but also in the need to subdue a common enemy whose unpredictable appearance might lay low next year the family which last year helped out a distressed neighbor.

Those were the days when a neighbor was judged pretty much by his generosity to the fellow on the other side of the tracks, to the hailed-out farmer in hill country, or to any victims of uncontrollable circumstances which took away loved ones, jobs, or means of livelihood. But outside the field of emergency aid, welfare needs and methods have outgrown the "pass-the-hat" era, when the individual work of a few persons looked after the unfortunates in a community. Welfare societies, youth-building groups, religious associations, and public agencies have taken on responsibility for extending relief and services for those in need. Moreover, in the larger cities most of the voluntarily supported groups have pooled their budgets and fund-raising campaigns into one consolidated community chest campaign.

Now we face a broader and more urgent field for public contributions. This is the vast fund-raising program for services administering to the welfare of millions of men in the armed forces of the United States, and to the needs of the people in the western countries of our Allies.

Nebraska was one of the earliest states to become interested in meeting its obligations on a statewide basis. Its governor, Dwight Griswold, was overwhelmed with requests for proclamations appealing for funds for foreign relief and other war-connected programs. He had watched with interest the pioneer Alabama plan of centralizing all such financial appeals in one annual effort and became the second governor to urge publicly the formation of a state war chest.

Thus, the people of Nebraska began to see the need of combining all war relief appeals into one annual effort. In doing so, they were expressing a feeling growing also in other midwestern states, which had become weary of one campaign after another with their excessive costs, unequalized goals, and lack of any kind of standard controls. Instead of multiple solicitation, with a campaign program and a group of volunteer workers for each separate effort, the solicitation of the same persons over and over again, and resultant resentment, confusion, and waste, they set up a consolidated fund-raising program with expert direction, business efficiency, equitable goals for the community and for the agencies. Through this centralized fund, Mr. John Q. Public is to be asked once and once only each year for pledges of funds. In a nutshell, this is organized giving.

Nebraska is a state some 400 miles long by 200 miles wide. Located on the western fringe of the country's corn-belt, it lies mainly in the Great Plains region with its almost unlimited expanse of level prairies, large farms, extensive ranches. Its people believe in local control. From the days when the Populist Party was formed in Nebraska, its political thinking has been back to the grass roots of things, not only for control but also for operation.

This philosophy built up through the work and toil of pioneers is inherent in the spirit that made Nebraska. And it is just this characteristic of local control, of leaving things up to "our town," in the plans of the National War Fund that has caught the imagination of the state, from governor to sand hill rancher. Here is one national effort that has no army of traveling field agents with briefcases full of regulations. Here is a philanthropic opportunity in the same simple spirit of neighborliness of the pioneers who used to pass the hat for the relief of a rancher whose crops had been burned out by prairie fires or eaten up by grasshoppers. The only difference is that in the state war fund Nebraskans have found their neighborly spirit reaching out with a worldwide scope.

TO organize this newer task proved to be no easy job. It involved the bringing together of the leadership in ninety-three counties to conduct a statewide campaign and join with the national effort without breaking away from the thinking of the local people. Drawing on the state's limited manpower to set up a new statewide organization could be no answer. From the start it was evident that already available organization must be used. This was at hand in the form of the State Defense Council with its district plan. The council called a conference of its district leaders and outlined the proposal for a state war fund. All but one accepted the additional responsibilities with enthusiasm and took on the job of organizing the counties within their districts. District meetings were held, while in the counties leadership was provided through the chairmen of the county defense councils. The result is the present United War Fund of Nebraska, which today is affiliated with the National War Fund.

The board of trustees of the corporation includes nearly all of the living past governors of the state. It also includes ranchers, farmers, and businessmen. Some ranchers have had to take out three days of their valuable time from the herding of livestock or the cutting and putting up of hay in order to journey to Lincoln to attend board meetings. So Nebraska is "riding the range" again, organizing for the solicitation in October of Nebraskans everywhere, to aid the victims of war and to provide services for its own soldier sons in far off places.

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This war chest effort is not entirely new to Nebraska. Since 1923, community chests for the centralizing of financial appeals for home service agencies have been successfully operating in Lincoln and Omaha, the two largest cities in the state. The sixteen successful annual campaigns of the Lincoln Community Chest, and the equally successful campaigns in Omaha, have stimulated smaller cities to similar endeavor so that there are now six other community chests in the state. Leadership from these will be of great help to the State War Fund in organizing effective solicitation methods. The chest cities plan to combine their solicitation for local services with their appeal for the seventeen war service agencies.

One plan that has helped to secure acceptance of a United War Fund by Nebraska is the development of a fair quota system for each county. Too long have numerous national appeals been made to the counties with varying goals for counties and cities with the same proportionate size and financial ability. Protests have been increasing throughout the state over the unequal goals assigned. Under the State War Fund the county goals in Nebraska will be as equal and as fair as statistics can make them.

Nebraska accepted its National War Fund quota of $950,000 with alacrity, for an equable and scientific method for arriving at quotas had been devised, based on consideration of such factors as population, retail sales, wholesale business, bond campaigns, bank clearings. As a result, Nebraska's quota is proportionately the same as New York's, Pennsylvania's, and other more populated and financially able states. This experience is going to make it hard hereafter for any other national fund-raising appeal to come to the state and ask for support without assurance that kindred factors have been applied to all states alike.

In the National War Fund and its affiliated state organization the people of Nebraska are finding that a forward step has been taken in fund-raising appeals. They are likely no longer to condone the fly-by-night charity, or the bureaucratic agency. They will be realistic and ask questions, and because they are Nebraskans they will especially ask about local autonomy. They will give fair warning that they want to be benevolent and good neighbors, but on an economic, efficient, and modern basis. They have seen the local chest idea spread to statewide and national proportions. And they may find values in this idea that will outlast the war. For the State War Fund has planted the seeds not only for methods of efficient fund raising but for better and more careful scrutiny of the need for funds.

One of the characteristics of Nebraska is its conservatism. The United War Fund of Nebraska has not opened wide its doors for the inclusion of state agencies concerned with the all-time health and welfare services for the people of Nebraska. It will only include the seventeen war-connected agencies recommended by the National War Fund. This limitation casts no reflection on the all-time agencies, but a war chest idea is a new one and it must first secure acceptance before it branches out. Everyone believes that funds for reinforcing people in wartorn countries are going to be needed for a few years after the war. Nebraska is laying plans to help meet this need by building soundly and well, and not in haste. The State War Fund does allow, however, the inclusion of local needs in the campaigns of local communities that wish to do so.

However, with all of the advantages of this united effort, the fact remains that it is a new idea to smaller rural communities and the sparsely settled areas of the sand hills. Therefore, there is an educational job to be done. For this reason, an educational bureau has been devised that will develop similar local units to publicize the plan, and to tell of the work of the seventeen national agencies and of their worldwide humanitarian services. If the facts can be given to the people of the state, the age-old spirit of human helpfulness will respond. Every home is affected in some way, or in many ways, by the war, and everyone wants to help those who are affected more than themselves.

The State War Chests

Something new has been added to the history of organization for social service. This is the state war chest, which first made its appearance a year ago when Alabama organized on a statewide basis to conduct one fund-raising appeal for all the major war relief agencies and the United Service Organizations. Here was the war chest idea, which was being tried in 400 local communities, carried to a wider level from which it was possible to reach down to the small towns and rural counties that had no chests. Soon Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Arizona followed Alabama's lead in searching for means to assure statewide coverage without sacrificing local autonomy.

This year with the impetus of the National War Fund behind them, all forty-eight states have organized state war chests to raise their quotas in the fall. Operation of the campaigns will be in the hands of the local communities which are free to include whatever community services they wish, but existence of state war chests makes it possible to stimulate local action, on the county level, from one end of a state to another.

After the last war, when the war chests developed into the community chests, the new trend toward organization for the support of social services was soon followed by its corollary, organization for social planning, and the councils of social agencies were born. Whether the state war chests will lead similarly to statewide social planning only the future can say.

IN the great midwest farming areas, the automobile and improved highway systems connecting towns and leading past or nearby thousands of rural homes have shrunk distances immeasurably in point of time. Much of the isolation and loneliness of rural life has been replaced by social and cooperative activities among farmers, ranchers, and townspeople, all with common interest stemming from the soil. In wartime it is a short step from this common interest in the welfare of the community to the welfare of the nation and of our Allies. Farmers' elevator associations, organizations of livestock producers and crop growers, AAA county associations, and other groups will form the nucleus for organized giving in the great job of war relief ahead.

By nature the farmer hates a solicitor or a peddler. Probably because of his isolation he has been too often the victim of the blue sky stock salesman and other city slickers parading in sheep's clothing to sneak into his sheepfold. But he will trust the United War Fund campaign for it is a machine of his own creation, of known reliability, manned by men and women of the community and working for a cause of unquestionable need. It brings a call no liberty loving man or woman will want to ignore in service or contributions. And it is organized giving without outside control, duplication, waste, or inefficiency.

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Here in Washington . . By Rilla Schroeder

THE National Resources Planning Board may yet prove to be a very troublesome ghost for the 78th Congress. The board's postwar program for veterans, briefly outlined in the President's radio talk of July 28, will be introduced as legislation immediately after Congress returns from its holiday, probably by Lynch of New York, sponsor of the free mail for soldiers bill and other veterans' legislation.

The program, published by NRPB in its June pamphlet, "Demobilization and Readjustment," was reduced by the President to the following:

1. Mustering-out pay to every member of the armed forces and merchant marine when he or she is honorably discharged, large enough in each case to cover a reasonable period of time between discharge and a new job.
2. In case no job is found after diligent search, then unemployment insurance if the individual registers with the U. S. Employment Service.
3. An opportunity for members of the armed services to get further education or trade training at public cost.
4. Credit to all members of the armed forces, under unemployment compensation and federal old age and survivors' insurance, for their period of service.
5. Liberalized provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation, and medical care of disabled members of the armed forces and merchant marine.
6. Adequate pensions for disabled members of the armed forces.

The advantages of combining the six points into one bill are twofold. First, it gives friends of the program a single objective for which to work; and second, it promises to remove the social security features (points 2 and 4) from control by the Ways and Means Committee. If the bill is referred to one of the veterans' committees, its chances for action this session would be improved.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill includes special benefits for veterans. However, there is some opposition to having the veterans' items included in a measure calling for the general expansion of the social security system.

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE have received a letter opposing the equal rights amendment signed by eighty women leaders, among them Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The letter is sent out by the National Consumers' League, one of the organizations carrying the ball in opposition to the measure.

The amendment, first introduced in Congress in 1923 under the sponsorship of the National Woman's Party, recently was revised to read: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."

Says the letter: "We believe in equal rights for women . . . we oppose the so-called equal rights amendment because it disregards the fact that while men and women are equal in right, they are not identical in economic and social function or in physical capacity." The chief point of opposition on the part of this group is that the amendment would wipe out special protective legislation for women workers in industry.

The revised amendment is understood to have the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee and may come up for a vote this session.

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IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONGRESS RECONvenes the Cooley committee investigating the Farm Security Administration will resume its hearings. Some twenty hearings were held before Congress went vacationing and, it is hoped, only three or four more will be needed to wind up the business.

Indicative of what can be expected from the committee's findings is an interview given recently on the West Coast by its chairman, Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina. Mr. Cooley denounced FSA as a "dream some one had back in 1935 and designed into a rainbow." The purpose of the committee's investigations, he is quoted as saying, is to recommend the elimination of FSA projects.

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MEMORIES OF THE FIGHT ON THE ORIGInal Social Security Act give a healthy ring to the opposition to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for expansion of the program. Opponents, apparently, have been unable to think up one new argument in the eight years since the act was passed.

One of the leaders of the opposition to the new measure (Vandenberg of Michigan) recently said:

"The magnitude of the whole scheme precludes snap judgment and requires long and searching study. Furthermore, I object to any approach to the problems of postwar security which is not primarily based upon the release of American private enterprise to provide full employment in the traditional (?) American way." The question mark, not included by the speaker, has reference to a recent depression and some twelve or fourteen million unemployed.

Senator Wagner will demand hearings on his measure as soon as Congress recovers from its vacation.

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UNDER CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE TO submit by February first a plan for its own final retirement, the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) is staging an energetic campaign to unload 24,295 houses still on its books.

Under continuing normal operations the agency claims it could wind up its affairs in 1952 with a profit of $500,000. Forced liquidation, insisted upon by an economy minded Congress, however, may mean a substantial deficit.

Since its beginning in 1933 (it was set up to halt the mortgage panic of that year) HOLC has acquired some 195,000 pieces of property and has sold about 169,000. The buyers have been good risks with only about 2.2 percent coming back on the agency's books.

Total HOLC sales have resulted, according to Commissioner John H. Fahey, in a book loss of $254,000,000. Against this, however, must be balanced $189,000,000 in net income computed after payment of operating expenses and interest on bonded indebtedness, leaving a net deficit of $65,000,000.

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SENATOR LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS HAS a bill (S.1260) before the Committee on Banking and Currency authorizing the War Food Administrator to issue food stamps to be used to increase the food purchasing power of low income groups. The following would be eligible to receive the stamps: those whose income is not more than 20 percent greater than on January 1, 1939 and is not more than $1,000 for a single person or $1,200 for a married person plus $100 for each dependent; those who use 50 percent or more of their income for food; private institutions or friends who maintain foster homes for children or provide food and shelter for those in the first two classes above. The program would be financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the War Food Administrator and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service would designate the foods purchasable with stamps.

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The Common Welfare

1866—Julian W. Mack—1943

IT was a third of a century ago and more that Judge Mack first brought his courage, resourcefulness, and democratic faith to our fortunes. Then judge of the pioneer Juvenile Court in Chicago, he was to become one of the founders of Survey Associates in 1911, member of our board of directors from the outset, and its chairman from 1927 to his death on September 5, at seventy-seven.

The day this issue went to press a service at the Free Synagogue in New York brought together lawyers of distinction, including ranking members of the state and federal bench, to honor his public service for three decades as a United States Circuit Judge. But beside them were artists, musicians, scientists; businessmen and labor leaders; social workers, physicians, young friends and old, drawn from all the walks of life that had been caught by the warmth of his outgiving personality. The chords of their common interests—which were his—were struck by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in the simplest of ceremonies. Thus, in the field of education, Judge Mack's three terms as member of the board of overseers of Harvard University were cited, his part in upbuilding the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, his share in our *Survey* work in furthering social advance. These were but three examples among many of his living investment of himself.

Social Breakdown in Wartime

SOME of the short range aspects of war-created community problems fell in place in a long range view of community planning, at the Blue Ridge Institute for Southern Social Work Executives. This year the institute held its seventeenth annual summer session under the auspices of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., at Blowing Rock, N. C. Discussion started off with dramatic testimony to the increases in venereal disease, prostitution, sex delinquency, illegitimacy and juvenile delinquency in five southern industrial and military centers—Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis and Chattanooga. The reasons were much the same. Each of these communities had been doing its best to meet the situation with what it had in hand. But each admitted being fearful that plugging the dike against these human pressures at one point might merely mean that they would burst through at some other.

The emergency problems, however, soon took their place against a two-year study of the broader problems of unsocial behavior as manifested by social breakdown categories—crime, delinquency, child neglect, illegitimacy, divorce, venereal disease and mental deficiency.

To go back a bit, at last year's institute seven southern cities collected data which showed that in 1941, ninety out of every 1,000 families in the city with the lowest rate, 200 out of 1,000 in the city with the highest, had been involved in one or more of these social difficulties. This year two cities—Richmond and Greensboro—gave the results of a year's study of their own preventive efforts and five institute committees reviewed the data and brought in reports covering the functions and services called for in an over-all community program. These included the roles of the police, the courts, the medical diagnostic and treatment agencies, the social diagnostic and treatment agencies, the recreation and group work agencies.

Members of the institute went home glad that they had started this discussion two years ago. Their analysis of what to do about the long range problem helped them decide where to begin tomorrow.

Congress, Please Note

ONE of the last acts of Congress before adjournment was the appropriation of $4,400,000 for the medical and hospital maternity care of the wives and babies of men in the armed forces. But the satisfaction for those who worked toward this achievement was considerably dimmed by a last minute amendment attached to the appropriation, which reads:

> Provided, that no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed under state law to practice obstetrics; Provided further, that the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as the state laws are complied with.

This, according to the Maternity Center Association, a national organization whose aim is to raise the standards of maternal and infant care, is an attack on the "high standards which have been developed by the medical profession, the health departments, the Maternity Center Association, the Federal Children's Bureau and civic minded citizens during the past quarter of a century."

Though the U. S. Children's Bureau still has the responsibility for approving the state plans for such care, the amendment makes it impossible for this approval to be based on any consideration, as heretofore, of the standards set forth for practitioners of obstetrical service. The sole consideration will be whether or not the plan complies with state laws. As the standards in state laws regarding obstetrical service vary from the very high to the very low, it is possible for this money to pay for the services not only of doctors and nurses professionaly trained in obstetrics, but also of "granny" midwives and cultists who in some states are licensed to practice. With a refreshed Congress back in Washington it is to be hoped that some reconsideration will result in the repeal of this amendment.

Birth Control Opinion

THE changing American attitude toward birth control is made vivid in a poll of women reported in the August issue of *Fortune*. In one of a series of questions on various topics, the magazine asked women across the country: "Do you believe that knowledge about birth control should, or should not, be made available to all married women?" Of the women interviewed, 84.9 percent answered, "Yes"; 10 percent replied, "No"; and about 5 percent had no opinion. The replies were broken down into three categories, and each of these three groupings was overwhelmingly in the

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affirmative: college graduates, 92.6 percent; women with grammar school education only, 70.2 percent; Catholic women, 69 percent.

The Planned Parenthood Federation, which has kept a record of all previous public opinion polls on birth control, states that this report "marks the highest response thus far registered in favor of planned babies."

In 1936, *Fortune* tested opinion in a cross country sampling of the adult population, men and women, with the question: "Do you believe in the teaching and practice of birth control?" At that time, 63 percent of those questioned answered, "Yes," including 42.8 percent of the Catholics. Two years later the *Ladies Home Journal* asked its women readers: "Do you believe in birth control?" Of the thousands of replies received, 79 percent were affirmative, including 51 percent of those from Catholic women.

In 1940, the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) made a nationwide test of birth control views, asking: "Would you approve of having government health clinics furnish birth control information to married people who want it?" Of the women queried, 77 percent replied, "Yes."

The Planned Parenthood Federation points out that in seven states, at the present time, child-spacing services for married couples who need them are part of the maternal care program of such government clinics.

From Contents to Masthead

Announcing:

BRADLEY BUELL, Executive Editor

ONE way to put it is that Bradley Buell's middle name is *Survey*—and sooner or later he was bound to join forces with us. He has cut well toward a hundred notches on his measuring rod as field director for Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Each notch stands for an American city, large or small, in which he has planned and supervised surveys. Some were swift and short, some long and searching, but each a spur to concerted action.

Or, as he himself would have it, he has been plugging for coherence in social work planning—all across the fields of public and private welfare, health, recreation and the other human concerns covered in our pages. A spot map would show the mid-Atlantic states, the South and Middlewest freckled most by his enterprise which, in turn, has ranged all across the continent and beyond.

Most of his findings have been at the local level—for that is where he has been operating. His "social breakdown plan" is one of the very few modern inventions for appraising the well-being of a community. But at CC and C headquarters in New York, he has had a front seat on national developments and, especially in wartime, has been called to Washington as consultant. These are the close to the ground, countrywide contacts that will stretch our outlook and refresh our sources through the friendships that spring from the encounters of an engaging personality. His appointment will free more of the time of his immediate associate, Kathryn Close, for staff articles in the *Midmonthly*, in which she has won her spurs.

Mr. Buell's new post is that of executive editor—a title broad enough to cover the editorial management of *Survey Midmonthly*, an associate editorship of *Survey Graphic*, and active participation in circulation and membership growth. This is where his dozen years as a community executive, campaigner, investigator and organizer come to bear. He holds a bachelor's degree from Oberlin, a master's from Columbia, is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work. Between postgraduate study at Brown and at the New School for Social Research, he served in the army in World War I. He was a prime mover in organizing the American Association of Social Workers; and his early work included engagements with the division of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, the Mayor's Committee on Industry and Employment, and the Council on Immigrant Education in New York City, and the Industrial Commission of New York State.

Our awareness of his gifts as a writer goes back to his directorship (1925-30) of the Community Chest in New Orleans, with a budget of a round $1 million and seventy-five participating agencies. Eleanor McMain, founder of Kingsley House there, had been the buoyant instigator of neighborhood work in the deep South. Bradley Buell caught her spirit and inimitable human touch in an article that gave joy to the last years of invalidism of a great pioneer.

There was a reason for deferring our announcement until this September special in which Mr. Buell steps over from our table of contents to the editorial masthead. Here, he contributes a major article (page 235) charged with opportune insight into the work shouldered by the long time social services in wartime. More than that, from the first he had borne a creative hand in shaping the number, duplicating his collaboration in two earlier September specials—the first in 1941, on the Community Chest as an American invention for budgeting, financing and planning; the second in 1942, on the rapid spread of the War Chests following Pearl Harbor.

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The Social Front

Education

A NOTABLE wartime record in academic freedom is presented in the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union. Only a few scattered cases involving issues of civil liberties in schools and colleges occurred between June 1942 and June 1943, the report states. Situations calling for attention by the organization's committee on academic freedom dropped to the lowest point in twenty years. In the educational field, the ACLU was chiefly concerned with the relation of legislative investigations of subversive activities to school administrators, an issue which developed from the Rapp-Coudert investigation of New York City colleges and schools. The ACLU has studied all the legislative investigations of teachers and teaching in recent years, and has prepared material soon to be published in pamphlet form exploring the whole question. The pamphlet will include recommendations for drawing the line more clearly between administrative and legislative functions.

Teacher Shortage—The growing teacher shortage is now a major topic at educational meetings and in the educational press (see "The Teacher Shortage," by Benjamin W. Frazier, *Survey Graphic*, September, page 351). Thus at the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers in Chicago in mid-August, John M. Fewkes, president of the organization, cited British experience with increased juvenile delinquency due to undermanned schools, and forecast an even more serious situation in this country if we continue to follow "the identical pattern that Britain has warned us to avoid." A similar warning was sounded by Prof. Willard Waller of Columbia University in making public a study of educational institutions in wartime.

The August 2 issue of *Education for Victory*, weekly bulletin of the U. S. Office of Education, discusses various steps being taken by state and local school officials in attempting to check the drain on teaching staffs. Recognizing that the schools cannot compete with present industrial wage scales, nevertheless school authorities are "striving to provide salaries more nearly commensurate with the increase in the cost of living if not more nearly comparable to the wages in industry." During the past year, the U. S. Office of Education received reports of increased salary schedules from twenty-three states. Other steps being taken by school officials to maintain educational standards include: spreading of information on the importance of qualified teachers; recruiting promising candidates for teacher training; providing some opportunity for professional training for war emergency teachers.

Coeducation in the USSR—The Soviet Union is abolishing coeducation both in secondary schools and also at the elementary level. Alexander Werth, writing in *The New York Times* from Moscow, states that in the coming school year boys and girls from eight years of age will attend separate schools. Articles by educators in the Russian press, explaining this reform, emphasize three points, according to the *Times* correspondent. First, the change does not represent any departure from the principle of sex equality. Second, experience with coeducation in the USSR has shown that girls and boys differ in the rate of mental and physical maturity, girls having their period of most rapid growth between the ages of eleven and fourteen, while boys do not reach the corresponding period until the fourteen-to-seventeen age level. Mixed classes, therefore, are regarded as resulting in an inconsistency because the rates of mental development of girls and boys do not coincide. Finally, "war experience has emphasized that the roles of men and women in the country's life and economy are essentially different in many respects. . . . In practice, the separation of boys and girls in the educational system will tend to assign more clearly defined spheres of activity to men and women in postwar Russia."

School Lunches—Concern that the new school lunch program be "educationally sound" is expressed by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a recent memorandum to the heads of state school systems. For the next fiscal year, Congress has authorized the Food Distribution Administration to use not to exceed $50,000,000 of the funds provided for agricultural purposes "for the maintenance and operation of a school milk and lunch program." The funds will be appropriated to each state in the proportion that its elementary and secondary school enrollment bears to the total of these enrollments for the country. The commissioner's memorandum, which embodies the conclusions of a conference of state school officers held in Washington in mid-July, recommends that the state education departments pass upon the school lunch programs organized in all the schools operating under their jurisdiction; that they be the overall sponsors of all agreements with FDA; and "that they employ educators trained and experienced in the feeding of children to supervise these school lunch developments and to integrate them with the total educational program." At this writing, there has been no decision by FDA as to whether or not it will authorize the use of $500,000 (one percent of the available funds) for the employment of the specially trained and experienced educators that the commissioner and the conference recommend as essential to a sound school lunch program.

Education Week—"Education for Victory" will be the theme of the twenty-third annual observance of American Education Week, November 7 to 13. Sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the U. S. Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the program for the week is designed to focus public attention on postwar problems, and on the part a sound public educational system must play in meeting them. Program materials from the NEA, 1201 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington, 6, D. C.

In Print—"A Survey of Alcohol Education in Elementary and High Schools in the United States," by Anne Roe, analyzes the contents of 166 books and publications used in public, private and parochial schools, and concludes that much of the material about alcohol in American school textbooks is scientifically unsound. Price $1 from the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 4 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn. . . . "Children of the Church in Wartime," by Mildred Widber offers suggestions to parents and teachers for helping children meet some of the problems of today. Price 25 cents from the Friendship Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. . . . "Know Your City," an illustrated study guide prepared by the education committee of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters for the city's schools, is an interesting and timely introduction to the functions of local government and the responsibility of the citizen, intended for use in ninth grade civics classes in

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Cincinnati. As a project, it will be of interest to many communities. From the Cincinnati League of Women Voters, 240 Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Concerning Children

REASSURANCE for parents, teachers, and social workers who fear that children who play such bloodthirsty games as "kill the Japs" or "mow down the Germans" will grow up to be anti-social and over-aggressive is offered by three midwestern experts in child psychology. Charlotte Towle, associate professor of psychiatric social work at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Robert N. McMurry, assistant professor of psychology at the Central YMCA College, state that the war games may have a definite therapeutic value. Dr. John J. P. Morgan, professor of psychology at Northwestern University, holds that it is only natural for children to build their play around military themes in wartime. Said he: "The danger lies not so much in the games children play as what they see and hear concerning the viciousness of our enemies. This develops hatred much more quickly than playing war games. These tactics were used by the Nazis to develop hatred among children for everything non-German. But even this particular brand of hatred is apt to prove superficial, since it is born during the stress of war. Such feelings will be inclined to disappear when peace returns."

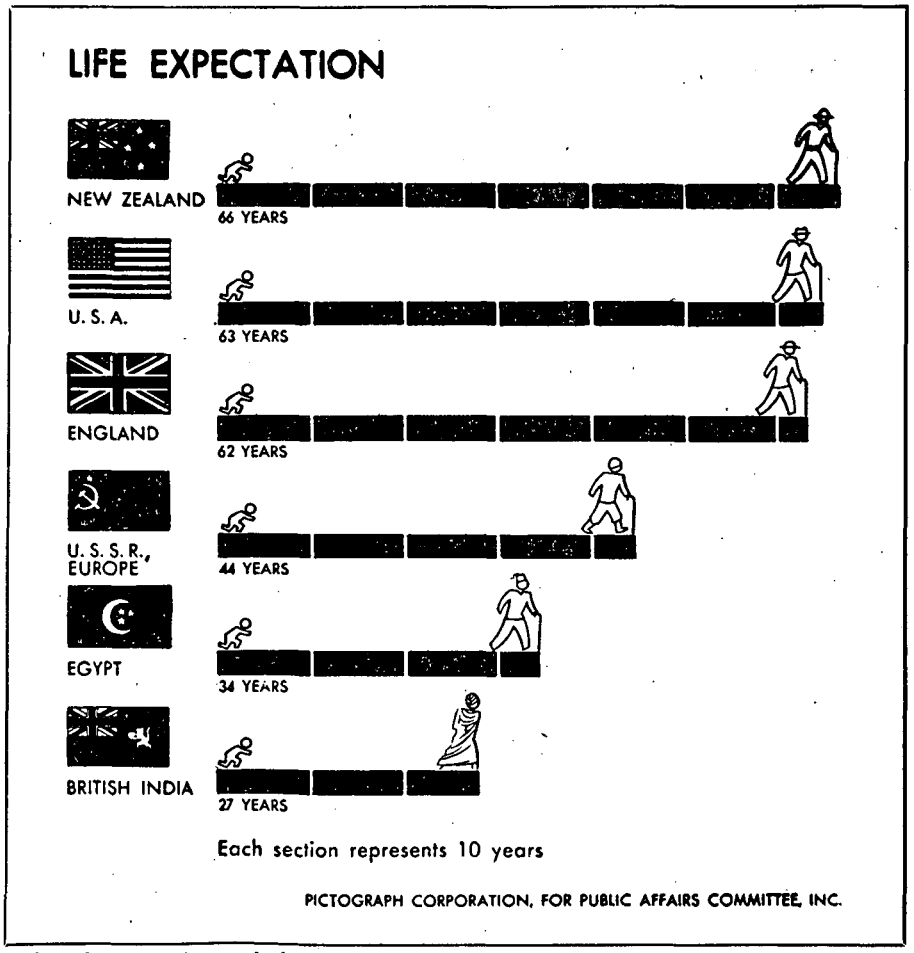
Back to School—The U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Office of Education are cooperating in a fall campaign to reduce child labor and encourage school attendance during the new academic year. These agencies fear that a large percentage of school girls and boys who worked during the summer vacation, many of them at high wartime wages, will be tempted to stay on their jobs, at the sacrifice of education and training. The appeal is made to youth to consider the nation's need for an educated citizenry; to parents to conserve their children's future; and to communities to support school officials and attendance officers, to improve the enforcement of child labor and compulsory education laws, and to find new sources of labor supply in order to lessen the pressure on school-age youth to fill labor shortages.

Teen-Age Centers—Centers planned to help meet today's leisure time needs of "teen-age" youth have been developed recently in many communities. The U. S. Children's Bureau states that it has received reports of such projects in at least twenty cities. Among the attractions offered are dancing, soft drinks and snacks, table games, reading rooms, and "a place to sit and talk." Some centers are patterned on nightclubs, often with furnishings made or redecorated by the members. "Adult supervision is always present but intelligently inconspicuous."

Hudson Guild Neighborhood House, in the Chelsea district of New York City, opened its Teen-Age Canteen in mid-August, hoping it will prove a substitute for neighborhood "juke box joints" for youngsters between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. The canteen is open every evening from seven to ten-thirty, with two club members of the Guild as chaperones. The setting is informal, and there is no charge except for juke box nickels and soft drinks at six cents each. No servicemen except former members of the house are admitted to the new canteen. (See "Welcome, Sailor!" by Madeline Dane Ross, *Survey Midmonthly*, June, page 176).

Self-Appraisal—After twelve years of service to children in rural areas of this country, as well as several years of wartime service to children overseas, the Save the Children's Federation has set up a self-appraisal committee, with Arthur L. Swift, Jr., as director. Dr. Swift is associate professor of applied Christianity at the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Acting in advisory capacity to the committee, whose chairman is Dr. Hermann N. Morse, are consultants from the U. S. Children's Bureau, the U. S. Office of Education, and the Child Welfare League of America.

Junior Fire Marshals—A unique organization which turns dangerous boyish impulses into constructive channels is described by the Public Administration Clearing House on the basis of information from the American Municipal Association. The organization is that of the Deputy Junior Fire Marshals of San Diego, Calif., with auxiliary groups of boys assisting the fire prevention office set up in March to serve twenty-one housing projects with some 13,000 dwelling units. The project began with the theft of fourteen sticks of dynamite by two young boys, and the discovery



"There is no need to wait for the long time improvement of standards of living" to take steps to increase life expectancy in countries where it is far below the average, according to Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 80, "Freedom From Want: A World Goal," by Elizabeth E. Hoyt. Though admitting that disease is tied up closely with poverty, the pamphlet nevertheless maintains that more widespread application of the weapons known to be effective against such disastrous scourges as leprosy, venereal disease, and malaria could significantly stretch out the lines in the chart above. The discussion of disease is part of the author's broader discussion of "want" in the world today which she measures by the yardsticks, malnutrition, deathrate, and illiteracy. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, 20, N. Y.

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that hundreds of boys in the housing projects, too young for jobs, were left to their own devices while their parents worked in war plants. The result was the recruitment of boys in junior fire marshal organizations, with training and definite assignments. Assignments include such duties as reporting small children with matches, reporting places where rubbish has accumulated, spotting trailers stored or parked next to houses, keeping watch for brush and other types of fires. Regular meetings are held, with instruction in fire prevention, including pertinent motion pictures. Fire prevention officers agree that the Junior Fire Marshals have given valuable cooperation in their work. Further, there has been a conspicuous drop in "false alarms" and in cases of juvenile delinquency in the housing projects.

In Print—"Services for Children of Working Mothers," publication No. 3625 of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been prepared as a manual for child care committees of local defense councils. Briefly describing the various types of child care that can be provided in a community, it lists the several federal agencies through which some financial aid may be received for planning or operating such services. From the OCD, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. . . . "Supervised Homemaker Service," publication 296 of the U. S. Children's Bureau, is a more detailed description of one method of child care, and is intended primarily for workers in family and child placing agencies. Its material is based on the experience of social agencies which have offered this type of service, and on the outgrowth of group discussion on the subject. Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. . . . "The Care of Children Under Five in Wartime," issued by the British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, 20, N. Y., outlines briefly the organizational set-up of the British child welfare services before the war, the expansion that they have undergone in wartime largely as a result of the evacuation program, and nursery school and child nutrition plans now being discussed for the postwar period.

War and Welfare

IN New York City the American Women's Voluntary Services and the local Civilian Defense Volunteer Office have at last reached an understanding to prevent each from stepping on the other's toes. According to a written agreement there will be joint consultation before either agency initiates a new project. The AWVS will maintain its independence, and its canteen, motor corps, and hospital services will be free to operate directly with the city agencies with which the organization now has contracts. However, all new plans for volunteer projects with the city departments or the Office of Price Administration will be under the auspices of the CDVO, which may at its discretion draft personnel from the AWVS. Projects now jointly serviced will be placed under the CDVO, though volunteers currently at work will not be withdrawn. AWVS war service classes will continue to be endorsed by the CDVO, which has agreed not to assign volunteers in AWVS sponsored projects to other civilian war service projects.

Mental Health—The United Seamen's Service has recently inaugurated a medical education program, to be headed by the noted psychiatrist, Dr. Florence Powdermaker, to help merchant seamen avoid war shock. The program will be supervised by the U. S. Public Health Service. An indication of its direction was given by Dr. Powdermaker at the time of her appointment: "If a man knows what he is going to be up against and is equipped with insight and devices to cope with the anticipated situation, the probability is that he will be able to avoid much of the shock that he would otherwise feel. . . . Knowledge of what to do in an emergency situation gives a man a greater sense of security and increases his ability to act effectively."

In Boston the army has been using WACS to assist draft boards and induction centers in obtaining the social history of men coming up for induction so that those with mental disabilities or defects may be sifted out. Though in the majority of the states plans are developing for the use of trained psychiatric social workers to help the draft boards and induction centers in screening out the mentally unfit, the use of the WACs as aids in this connection is being encouraged by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene because of the shortage of available social workers.

In Wisconsin, a project jointly financed by the Milwaukee County Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies and the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association has placed a medical social worker at the Milwaukee induction station to acquaint rejectees with the medical and welfare resources of their own communities. Since the initiation of the project last December the majority of men who have been rejected for physical or mental disabilities have indicated a willingness to talk over their problems. The leading cause of rejection (16 percent), according to the reasons given by the men interviewed, has been "nervousness."

The New York State Charities Aid Association recently received a $19,000 grant from the Commonwealth Fund earmarked for use by the Association's city mental hygiene committee for aiding men rejected or discharged by the armed forces because of neuro-psychiatric conditions.

War Fund—In New York City where there was no community chest to be expanded into a community war fund, a New York City Committee of the National War Fund has been formed to carry on the local fund-raising campaign for the seventeen member agencies of the National War Fund and for the New York City Defense Recreation Committee. Campaign chairman is Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange; executive director is Percival Dodge. The quota for the campaign is $17,000,000.

Community Forum—Under the auspices of the Bay County Council of Churches and with the cooperation of twenty-one civic groups and organizations, six meetings were held on consecutive Monday evenings last winter in Bay City, Mich., to comprise a public forum concerning postwar problems. Papers were read on the political, social, economic, and religious bases of a just and durable peace. A spirited discussion followed each. On the final night a "findings committee" brought in a mimeographed report of the discussion as it had developed each week. These findings were then debated, modified and formally adopted. More than 2,000 printed copies of the report in its final form have been distributed to date. The superintendent of schools served as chairman of a large committee on promotion. Excellent publicity and reports were given weekly both in the *Bay City Times* and over Radio Station WBCM.

As there were no "outside" speakers and only local residents of Bay County took part, similar forums could easily be held in every American community. At Bay City it was declared: "This time there must be both a military victory and a victory for humanity. The morale of the military front and of the home front depends upon the conviction that both of the victories can be won and are now actually being won. We can see two possibilities for the postwar period: the indefinite control of the conquered nations through superior military might; or the actual establishment of a peace between all the nations built upon justice, good will, and world cooperation. The objections to the first possibility are serious indeed. It would be (1) so costly as to bring general impoverishment; (2) so regimenting as to result in the "Prussianization" of our society; and (3) so resented by the conquered peoples as to make the "peace" precarious indeed. The difficulties facing the second possibility

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are great but we are convinced that much more hope lies in the direction of establishing a peace through justice, good will, and world cooperation. This forum was held in order to explore the possibilities of such a peace."

The Bay City Forum followed the general outline of thought developed at the "Delaware Conference" previously held at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. For further details on this outline, inquire of Bradford S. Abernathy, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, 10, N. Y.

Jobs and Workers

A PLAN for joint war relief aid to European workers who have led the underground fight against the Axis was outlined by the National War Relief Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, meeting in Philadelphia last month, and submitted to the American Federation of Labor for approval. The program for aid behind the Axis lines is to be administered jointly by the AFL United Nations Relief and the CIO War Relief Committee, in cooperation with the National War Fund. (See page 239.) Funds will be transmitted upon request, to provide food, clothing, shelter, and transportation for individuals whose resistance to the Axis makes it necessary for them to escape from the country, or to have their income supplemented because of their inability to find jobs in the occupied country without endangering themselves or their families. Among the labor projects approved by the CIO committee was the earmarking of $200,000 for smuggling skilled Chinese workers from occupied to free China; $254,000 for mobile food canteens for Chinese war workers; $454,000 for workers' welfare centers in China; $200,000 for medical supplies, $200,000 for special foods, $250,000 for clothing for Russians; $250,000 to establish two seamen's clubs and two rest houses for seamen in England.

Morale—A three-year study of employe morale, carried on by Benge Associates, a firm of management engineers in Chicago, is summarized in a recent statement by Eugene J. Benge, formerly on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, who developed the tests. The results of the study show that women workers have higher "industrial morale" than men, and that "contrary to expectations, the morale of night shift workers is higher than that of the day shift." Further, "employes who have been working with a company under one year and more than five years have the highest morale, and employes in the lowest and highest income groups have the highest morale, with those in the middle groups being in a period of disillusionment." According to this study, the major causes of poor morale stem from the conviction on the part of the workers that "their abilities are not being used to the utmost; chances for advancement are bad; their supervisors pay no attention to their suggestions—their creativeness is stifled."

Postwar Programs—The executive board of the UAW-CIO at its midsummer meeting adopted a postwar program which is being widely discussed by the membership, and by other labor groups. The program calls for "the full representation and responsibility" of organized labor in the formulation and execution of postwar plans. The UAW-CIO program includes sections on planning for international cooperation, planning for reconversion of industry, planning for full production and full employment, planning for health, education and security, financing a postwar program. . . . The Textile Workers Union (CIO) has issued in pamphlet form the postwar program presented to the third biennial convention by the executive council in June. The program, which was endorsed by the convention, was ordered printed for general distribution "as a basis for educational and political activity." Like the UAW-CIO program, this statement underscores the importance of planning for full employment, more adequate security and health programs, and representation of "the labor movements of the world" at the peace conference. Price 15 cents from the Textile Workers Union, 15 Union Square, New York.

Recreation for War Workers—In response to the request of many communities for help in providing leisure time resources for war workers, the Office of Community War Services in the Federal Security Agency offers a timely handbook, "Spare Time: a War Asset for War Workers." Pointing to the importance of wholesome recreation to the health and morale of war workers, and the lag in the conversion of community services to wartime conditions, the 60-page handbook stresses the need for a community attack on the problem of providing adequate opportunities for relaxation and enjoyment for war workers and their families. The program it suggests would start with a survey of existing facilities—public, private, commercial, industrial—and an exploration of community resources for expanding these facilities, discovering hidden or unused facilities, providing new facilities. The handbook includes specific suggestions for the establishment of a community recreation committee, the development of a program, programs for special groups, and a suggestive description of some going projects in various parts of the country. Copies from the division of recreation, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Building, Washington, 25, D. C.

Negro Shipbuilders—Management and the union cooperated in resolving racial difficulties that arose out of a new training program at the Sparrows Point shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Baltimore last month. Production was resumed after a three-day shutdown caused by sporadic walkouts of white workers after the opening of a riveters' school to Negro workers. Under the settlement, embodied in a written agreement between the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) and the management, the riveting school will continue to operate as originally planned with both white and colored trainees. There will be additional training on the job in the riveting department. Graduates of the school and the training program will be up-graded to more highly skilled jobs in the department on a strict seniority basis, regardless of color. The union proposed, and the management accepted, a further provision that no skilled men from the outside will be hired so long as qualified men are available in the department.

Record and Report—The sixth Labor Fact Book, prepared by Labor Research Association, is on "Labor and the War." It includes sections on Economic Trends, War Production and Planning, Unions in the War, Labor Relations and Labor Boards, Farmers and Farm Workers, Labor Abroad. 208 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc. . . . "British Labor and the Beveridge Plan" by Frederick Joseph Scheu is a detailed report of the reaction of the organized workers of England to these security proposals. Price $1 from the Island Workshop Press, 470 West 24 Street, New York. . . . The International Labour Office publishes in parallel English and Spanish text, "Labour Problems in Bolivia," the report of the Joint Bolivian-United States Labour Commission. Illustrated with photographs. Price 50 cents from the ILO, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, 6, D. C.

Professional

RECENT interpretations of the President's job-freeze order indicate that though it applies to all private welfare agencies it applies to public agencies only if they are included in the wage stabilization program. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1943, page 205.] Public agencies may elect to be included under the stabilization order at their own discretion, but those that do not will not be considered as essential. A recent issue of the *Blue Bulletin* of the Family Welfare

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Association of America gives a warning: "Agencies will need to weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages which accrue in being covered by the labor stabilization plan. The implications are important not only for the present but also as regards the future policies of social agencies on labor problems and practices. A service or activity which is considered essential from the standpoint of manpower supply, cannot reasonably retain that status and at the same time fail to cooperate in stabilization programs."

New Address—On September 1, the American Association of Schools of Social Work moved its headquarters from Pittsburgh to Chicago where it is located at the well known address, 1313 East 60 Street.

Meeting—The Wartime Conference of the American Public Health Association will be held along with the organization's seventy-second annual business meeting in New York City, October 12-14. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Division—The American Red Cross is dividing its eastern area in two to compose the eastern and southeastern areas, the latter to have new headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Territory covered by the southeastern area will include the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. What is left of the eastern area will continue to have headquarters in Alexandria, Va.

Recruiting—Plans for recruiting persons into the social work field are among the three major concerns of the Wartime Committee on Personnel of the American Association of Social Workers.

The committee is composed of the executive secretaries of the AASW, the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, the American Association of Schools of Social Work, the American Association of Social Workers, the American Association for the Study of Group Work.

During the summer Leona Massoth, executive secretary of the American Association of Schools of Social Work and chairman of the committee's subcommittee on recruiting, has been working on national publicity plans and preparing a kit of material for local committees. The subcommittee is cooperating with the Office of War Information in preparing material for the OWI's *Magazine War Guide* and in devising plans for a general publicity program to interest women in social work as a career through the radio, press and periodicals. The joint report of the subcommittee on recruiting and of the two other subcommittees, on training and personnel standards, is soon to be available.

Neighboring Schools—"Schools of Social Work in Latin America," by Robert C. Jones, published by the division of labor and social information of the Pan-American Union, contains a resumé of the development of social work and social work training in Latin America as well as an interestingly annotated list of the twenty-seven schools now in existence in twelve Latin American countries. Price 10 cents from the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Relief Course—The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee will this fall sponsor a four-week introductory course in Jewish relief and reconstruction overseas, to be directed by Philip Klein of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work. The course will be open to a limited number of men and women between the ages of twenty-five and fifty who have a college degree and professional training in social work or its equivalent in education and experience.

THEY SHALL HAVE MUSIC

One patient in an American naval hospital entertains another with music through instruments provided by the musical instrument committee of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, 21, N. Y. The committee, whose chairman is Mrs. George S. Amory, collects violins, banjos, mandolins, guitars, or any other article that makes music, reconditions those needing it, and sends them to the American Red Cross for distribution to the military and naval hospitals, army and navy recreation halls, transports and battleships. From persons who have no instruments to donate, the committee asks $1, or more, to help purchase one. Says Mrs. August Belmont, founder of the Guild, "More and more people are finding that music . . . gives comfort to those in pain or suffering from over-fatigue."

People and Things

WAR chests have drawn heavily upon the chest-council field for personnel. Beginning with the National War Fund, Robert O. Loosley, executive secretary of the Providence, R. I., Community Fund and Council, and Harry P. Wareham, manager of the Rochester, N. Y., Community Chest, are serving as executive vice-presidents. Virgil Martin, head of the campaign unit of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and Bent Taylor, publicity director, are dividing their time between the National War Fund and the CC and C.

Fourteen chest-council executives have become directors of the newly organized state war chests. They are: Robert O. Loosley, in his second year as director of the Rhode Island State War Chest; Herbert L. Willett, Jr., director of the Washington, D. C., Community Chest, now also heading the War Chest of the District of Columbia; Earl Lackey, formerly with the Birmingham, Ala., Community Chest, director of the Alabama State War Chest.

Others are: A. Edward Campbell, of the United War and Community Fund of Connecticut, Inc., formerly executive of the Community Chest, Cedarhurst, N. Y.; Eugene Baker, of the Georgia State Committee, once secretary of the LaGrange, Ga., Community Chest; Orlo F. King, of the Illinois State War Chest, Inc., recently executive of the Community Chest and Council, Decatur, Ill.; James M. Hepbron, of the Maryland War Chest, Inc., director of the War and Community Fund of Baltimore; Warren D. Pierce, of the Michigan State War Fund, Inc., one time executive of the Community Chest and Council in Binghamton, N. Y.; Guy Codding, of the New Jersey War Fund, Inc., former executive of the Aurora, Ill., Community Chest.

Also directing state war chests are: Thomas L. Carroll, with the United War Fund of North Carolina, executive secretary of the Winston-Salem, N. C., Community Chest; Walter Schoggen, with the United War Chest of Oklahoma, former executive vice president of the Tulsa Community Fund; Wilbur F. Maxwell, with the Pennsylvania War Fund, Inc., former executive of the Pittsburgh Community Fund; Samuel B. Moyle, with the South Carolina State War Fund, executive director of the Columbia, S. C., Community Chest; Wayland D. Towner, with the United

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War Chest of Texas, Inc., former manager of the Community Chest, San Antonio; Arthur M. Eyles, III, with the War Chest of Hawaii, manager of the Honolulu Community Chest.

Among the Chests—Percival Dodge has resigned as managing director of the Detroit, Mich., War Chest and Community Fund and executive vice-president of the Council of Social Agencies to become executive director of the New York City Committee of the National War Fund. He has been succeeded in Detroit by Robert H. MacRae, for the past two years managing director of the Detroit Council of Social Agencies. . . . Wayne McMillen, of the University of Chicago, is serving temporarily as secretary of the Committee on Suburban Cooperation for the Chicago Fund. . . . Seward C. Simons, for the past six years executive director of the Community Welfare Federation in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is now executive of the Oakland Area Community Chest in Alameda County, California.

Faber Stevenson has been appointed executive secretary of the Seattle Community Fund. He has been successively executive director of the chests in Peoria, Ill., and Harrisburg, Pa. . . . Carter Taylor, since 1937 executive director of the Houston, Tex., Community Chest and Council, is now executive secretary of the Community Fund and United War Fund of Pittsburgh. Elwood Street, since 1939 director of the Richmond, Va., Community Fund and Council and former director of public welfare for the District of Columbia, has succeeded Mr. Taylor in Houston. Taking Mr. Street's place in Richmond is E. J. Keyes, one-time managing director of the Community Fund in Oklahoma City and recently the USO's director of field service for western United States.

Changes—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. O'Boyle, director of the Roman Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretto, Staten Island, N. Y., has been appointed director of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Msgr. O'Boyle succeeds the Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, who was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., on August 3, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. A week later, Bishop McEntegart was installed at St. Mary's Cathedral, Ogdensburg. . . . Ralph W. Collins, supervisor of social service for the Indiana State Welfare Department's division of mental hygiene has resigned to join the staff of the Texas United War Chest, with headquarters in Houston. . . . Bernice Bridges, for the past six years adviser in Girl Reserve work in the national YWCA, has been appointed program adviser for community-conducted operations. Miss Bridges will work on local programs in response to requests for assistance from communities, and in cooperation with USO regional executives. . . . In recognition of the increasing importance of women in all fields of business, the New York University School of Commerce has appointed Gladys E. Reutiman to be assistant dean. University officials believe that Miss Reutiman is the first woman to hold such a position in any business school in the country. School of Commerce registration shows an increase in the number of women students from 1,478 in 1939-40 to 1,893 in 1942-43.

Community Chests and Councils, Inc., is adding two members to its staff: Arch Mandel, at present executive director of Russian War Relief, Inc., who will serve as field director; and Merrill Krughoff, former executive of the Dallas (Tex.) Council of Social Agencies, whose chief interest will be program planning. . . . Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., was recently appointed to the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Robert R. Moton.

Race Relations—Last month there appeared the first issue of a new publication, *A Monthly News Summary of National Events and Trends in Race Relations,* prepared for the president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund by the Social Science Institute at Fisk University, under the direction of Charles S. Johnson. The summary is based on news reports from about 250 daily and weekly papers, 200 monthly and weekly magazines, direct field reports from thirty strategic areas, and occasional special studies. The staff sees the special feature of the new service as the "application of the social survey technique to the current scene." It includes opinion and interpretation, as well as news. The first issue of 53 pages is mimeographed and bound in paper covers.

In New York State, Governor Dewey recently appointed a State War Council committee on discrimination in war industry, headed by Alvin S. Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research and a member of the board of directors of Survey Associates, Inc. The new committee of twenty-five members represents various racial and religious groups in the state. It replaces an earlier committee of about the same size, whose term of appointment had expired. Some members of the former committee were named to the new.

Deserved—Alta Elizabeth Dines, for the past twenty years director of the department of educational nursing of the Community Service Society of New York City, last month received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Denver at its midsummer graduation ceremony. In addition to her duties at the CSS, Miss Dines has been carrying on numerous war activities, among them the responsibilities of chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Education of the American Red Cross and of chairman of the New York State Nursing Council for War Service.

In Memoriam—As a memorial to the late Lord Josiah Wedgewood, who died in London on July 26, Hadassah, the Jewish Women's Zionist Organization of America, has allocated $50,000 to establish the Josiah C. Wedgewood Fund for the Settlement of Refugee Youth in Palestine. The memorial will be used to set up a revolving fund for which young refugees who have finished their training under the auspices of the youth immigration movement may obtain loans for land, seed, farm animals, implements, and other equipment needed to help them become independent.

Please Note—The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., has called our attention to the fact that the pamphlet, "Techniques of Conception Control," by R. L. Dickinson, M. D., listed in these columns last month among other federation publications, is available only to doctors and nurses and is not for general distribution—"in accordance with federal legal restrictions."

Deaths

FRED STEPHENSON, in Springfield, Mass., at the age of sixty-one. Secretary and executive manager of the Springfield Community Chest since 1927, Mr. Stephenson had served as director of the Community Welfare Organization and vice-president of the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work.

EDNA L. FOLEY, in New York City. Before her retirement in 1937, Miss Foley had served for twenty-five years as head of the Chicago visiting nurses. In 1934, Miss Foley received the Citizen's Fellowship, conferred by the Chicago Institute of Medicine in recognition of her service in improving civic, social, and health conditions in Chicago.

RT. REV. MSGR. C. A. MAXWELL, in Rexville, N. Y., at sixty-two. Msgr. Maxwell, well known labor mediator, was pastor of the Nativity Church in Buffalo. In 1939, he was named chaplain of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, now the United Steelworkers of America. Msgr. Maxwell played an effective part in preventing violence in the strike at the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company in February 1941.

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Book Reviews

Social Work Defined

SOCIAL WORK: AN ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL INSTITUTION, by Helen Leland Witmer. Farrar & Rinehart. 539 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

MISS WITMER'S book is a painstaking and carefully reasoned attempt to define social work. The author believes that social work is a "social institution," in accordance with Malinowski's criteria of a social institution as "a system of concerted activities carried on by an organized, specifically designated group of people operating under a charter [specifically defined] in accordance with definite rules and forms and by means of a material apparatus."

The author's analysis leads her to distinguish between "social work" and "social welfare work." The prime function of social work, she concludes, is "to give assistance to individuals in regard to the difficulties they encounter in their use of an organized group's services or in their own performance as a member of an organized group." In Miss Witmer's development of this theme, this concept seems to mean, essentially, that social work is chiefly case work, with the addition of certain highly specialized aspects of group work and "those organizational, administrative, and research activities that are a necessary part of social case work and social group work." It follows that the remaining "social welfare" activities are not social work, however necessary and important they may be. As a matter of fact, Miss Witmer excludes from the category of social work many personal services to individuals, such as many activities of public assistance, child care, and probation.

This general point of view in regard to social work is, of course, revolutionary. If the author is correct in her conclusions, it would seem that almost everyone else who has written about or dealt with social work is incorrect.

No brief review can do justice to Miss Witmer's careful and closely reasoned argument. The social worker who is interested in the profoundly significant professional problem which she raises should read the book in full.

This reviewer finds the author's analysis unconvincing. It seems to him that it is assumed much too easily that case work and part of group work are alone the "indubitable core" of social work, and that much of the succeeding structure of reasoning is therefore built on an insecure foundation. Moreover, no group worker or community organization worker is likely to be satisfied with the casual disposition of these two processes in a relatively few pages, in comparison with some eight chapters of detailed analysis devoted almost exclusively to individualized services.

Miss Witmer's book is lucid, stimulating, and eminently readable. Her reviews of certain historical trends and developments are particularly well done. The case illustrations and bibliographical references seem well chosen, and the value of the latter is greatly increased by the author's annotations.

It would seem that if this book were taken in conjunction with such a volume as Arthur E. Fink's "The Field of Social Work," the two contrasting points of view would form a stimulating basis for analysis and discussion.

ARTHUR DUNHAM
Curriculum in Social Work
University of Michigan

Tobacco Road Looks Up

TENANTS OF THE ALMIGHTY, by Arthur F. Raper, with FSA photographs by Jack Delano. Macmillan. 403 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS volume is the life history of Greene County, a typical cotton county in the Tobacco Road section of Georgia. It is the story of land and of people. The land is the once rich earth brought under the plantation system, which used it with abandon, leaving it exhausted, leeched and gullied, the top soil having run down the rivers to the sea. The people are the early settlers, the plantation owners, their slaves, the poor whites, and the descendants of these groups.

The break up of the plantation system left the landed people land, but no capital; the slaves freedom, but no land. The solution was the cultivation of the land on borrowed money, the labor being that of the tenant or sharecropper. The landlord became indebted to the banker and merchant; the tenant and cropper became indebted to the landlord. The dismal cycle was made more acute by the rising costs of cotton culture incurred by heavy purchases of fertilizer to offset the growing sterility of the land. Low prices, loss of markets, and the boll weevil cast the shadow of starvation; but neither the land nor the people could escape the pressing need for a cash crop and they knew no cash crop other than cotton.

One solution of the dilemma was the migration of the people from the land. Hundreds of them, Negro and white, sought employment in the nearby cities and in the industrial centers of the North. A few industrial plants were erected and in them the landless population became industrial proletariat, whose wages at starvation levels promised a better living than the dispossessed knew on the land. A more satisfactory answer, endorsed with enthusiasm by the author, is the rural rehabilitation program undertaken since 1933 by the federal government. The author has faith in the land and in the people. He believes that there is a better time in store for these "Tenants of the Almighty," who cling to the good earth and find life at its fullest when lived on the land.

The book is full of interesting bits of economic and social history portrayed by tracing the institutions, families, and individuals who have helped shape the life of the county. Its most serious limitation is the lack of critical analysis. The overtones of the story indicate an historical foundation for divergent interests of groups making up the population, but the author fails to explore their significance for the future. The result is a sort of easy optimism without too substantial a foundation. As a balance for the seventy-nine pages of excellent photographs for those who "like their stories short," an extended conclusion for those who "like their stories long" might remedy a defect in an otherwise realistic and readable work.

LOIS MACDONALD
New York University

Realities of War Jobs

WANTED: WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRY—THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO A WAR FACTORY JOB, by Laura Nelson Baker. Introduction by Elinore M. Herrick. Dutton. 215 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

AMERICAN women are being called upon to replace men in war industries. By the end of 1943 some ten million women will have assumed responsibility for supplying the vital implements of war. Mrs. Baker's book is a timely, informative manual for women who want to join the ranks of those already at work.

In the introduction, Elinore M. Herrick of the Todd Shipyard Corporation sketches the over-all picture for women war workers. Mrs. Baker presents the details fully and clearly. Section I of her book outlines the procedure of getting a war factory job. It describes the U. S. Employment Service aptitude tests and interviews and the War Manpower Commission training program; the working conditions, hours, safety measures, rates of pay, and physical requirements common to most war industry plants; and the types of work being done by women.

Section II comprises detailed analyses of industrial jobs. Its descriptions of the machine shop, the workbench, riveting, welding, sewing, and inspection, are so complete that only the experience needed to get the "feel" of manual operations is lacking. The final chapters are encouraging for those who must find in war

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work a trade or profession of postwar value.

A chapter by an aircraft personnel director, Herbert G. Draesel of Wright Aeronautical, emphasizes the adaptability and success of women workers, in describing their program once they are taken on by the plant.

Mrs. Baker's informal style, her thorough explanations, particularly the parallels she draws between war jobs and other occupations, make this a pertinent handbook which will help individuals find the right places. For factual information and as a standard by which to judge any specified job in all its aspects, it is important and realistic. It takes the bunkum out of war factory work which is neither glamorous nor overwhelming.

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTER
Aircraft riveter and inspector
Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Our Racial Minorities

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN, by Carey McWilliams. Little, Brown. 326 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

SURPRISING as it may seem, there are still many important facts about our American racial minorities of which even the fairly well-read person is unaware. The former California Commissioner of Housing and Immigration has studied these groups at first hand, on the Pacific Coast, in the Southwest, in Hawaii, and even in New York. Here are the intimate details, a summary of the problem as a whole, and an outline for action.

The book has a single theme: the color of America has changed; our race prejudices and discriminations no longer hurt unimportant minorities but have eaten deeply into the fabric of our social life; there is no longer an option as to when and how we shall deal with this cancer. The great majority of our allies in this war are colored: to them we must demonstrate our democratic intentions, and the time is now.

Particularly interesting are the passages that illustrate the connection between our various so-called race problems. Neither the Negro question nor the position of the Chinese on the Pacific Coast is unique. In fact, the second has clearly arisen from the first. Realistic understanding for the role played by Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Orientals in our society is the first step toward meeting a danger to our war effectiveness—and we have not yet taken that step. Mr. McWilliams also makes the point throughout that we do not need to wait until all race prejudice has been uprooted in our minds to do some of those expedient things for which the time is ripe. The discriminatory clauses in our immigration and naturalization law can be removed without in any way changing the basic protection of the

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country against a mass influx of alien workers and the absorption of large new bodies of "inassimilable" people—whatever that may mean—in our citizenship. To our comradeship in arms with men of color, southern "race etiquette"—even if a case could be made for it in our normal domestic relations—need not be held to apply.

We cannot afford to be loaded down with avoidable enmities and suspicions of which the enemy propagandist knows how to make good use. This book will help to show how to get rid of some of the excess baggage. It is authoritative, crammed with instructive facts well told, and positive in direction.

New York BRUNO LASKER

Man as Molecule

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHIATRY, by Edward A. Strecker, M. D., Sc. D., F. A. C. P. Lippincott. 213 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE first World War left in its wake a heightened interest in the maladjustments of man. The pause of war gave new perspectives on civilian needs and on some of the struggling efforts to meet them. The rebound in the early Twenties was forceful. Psychopathic hospitals, college mental hygiene, psychiatric education, and child guidance clinics rode high on this rebound.

Now again we are struggling to bring the civilian gains of the past twenty-five years into the practice of our armed forces. We are finding that much still remains to be done. We are already trying out some new ways of serving the psychiatric needs of total populations within the army. When the war is over, we shall be more conscious than ever of our emotional casualties and particularly of the obscure neurotic and the susceptible personality that has been revealed by the drastic test of mobilization and fighting and will be further tested on demobilization. In responding to the heightened consciousness of these needs, we shall first of all require a better informed medical and nursing profession to give psychiatric first aid and to refer the case to the right specialist when its complexity outranks the capacity of the general practitioner. One practitioner will find himself in the full depth of psychiatry because there will be no psychiatrists to call on. Another will refer too easily the case that he is in the best position to help. There will be need also for an informed citizenry — ministers, teachers, lawyers, social workers, and others — who, too, can sense problems early and are in a position to do the right thing. The doctor-nurse should be a major source of guidance to the layman.

These are the challenges that Dr. Strecker has accepted. He has addressed to doctors and nurses, in a way that will meet this demand, a simple factual presentation of the generally accepted and well founded principles and methods of psychiatry. He has written in plain English, with a glossary to boot. His discussion runs the full range of the psychiatric categories and is richly supplied with case material abbreviated to the essential points. His chapter on problems of alcohol should be especially valuable to the general practitioner for whom this problem has had to be more moral than scientific.

Dr. Strecker views man's behavior as a total expression of man. He sees the unity of man as molecular; no element in his composition, his function or needs can stand alone without destroying his unity. Neither can they who serve him use this or that isolated technique without risking his disintegration. The author recognizes that anxiety is not merely a strained face, but a strain in every muscle and gland of the body.

GEORGE S. STEVENSON, M.D.
National Committee for Mental Hygiene

Function of the Group Worker

PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL GROUP WORK, THE INDIVIDUAL APPROACH, by Everett W. DuVall. Association Press. 234 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ANALYSIS of this book raises the old question, what is social group work? The title would indicate that the content would center around group work as a method, but examination of the content reveals that the author is using the term to describe anything pertaining to the individual which an informal education-recreational agency might sponsor. There is a missing link in the author's treatment of his subject.

In the first chapter, he says: "These abilities (program skills) are essential parts of the worker's equipment, but he must also know how to use them as means of dealing effectively with personalities and social issues." This statement leads the reader to expect that the chapters which follow will focus upon the *use* which a group worker makes of psychological knowledge and understanding in carrying out his own function of group leadership. However, the reader is disappointed because in these chapters the focus is upon the psychologist and other specialists rather than upon how the professionally educated group worker uses knowledge gained from the social sciences and psychology.

The reader is left with the impression that the group worker grafts on a little knowledge from many sources, chiefly psychological, and then proceeds to function either as a pseudo-practitioner of some other area or as the handmaiden of psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, and case workers. One cannot help but wish that Mr. DuVall had made explicit the skill of the group worker and then developed his thesis around this unique skill, making the contributions of the other specialists supplementary.

The group worker needs consultative service from many specialists who can help him to understand the members of groups. The group worker's unique skill is the *use* of this understanding. For this the group worker does not use others. This is his particularized area of work. The group worker also needs referral service both to and from these specialists.

It is unfortunate that some of the implications of this book might lead a reader to think that group workers are expected to give personalized physical and/or mental treatment. While agencies and workers are responsible for helping members to use such services, it is surely beyond their scope to provide them.

I cannot agree with Mr. DuVall that "it would probably be ideal to establish a division of guidance; a complete clinic service with psychiatrists, physicians, dentists, psychologists, and case workers." This would dissipate the energies of the agency whose responsibility to the community is that of providing adequate group work service and it would create chaos in the organizational relationships of the community. If the community needs further clinical service, group workers had better join with other interested groups to provide communitywide service for the use of all.

In spite of the fact that this book lacks the central focus the title would indicate, it contains a great deal of important information. There will be differences of opinion as to its value to the practicing group worker, but it is well worth the time of reading and thoughtful choice of applicable material. GERTRUDE WILSON
Professor of Group Work
School of Applied Social Sciences
University of Pittsburgh

Child Victims of War

WAR AND CHILDREN, by Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham. Medical War Books, New York. 191 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE co-authors, who direct three English nurseries under the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, have recorded in this document the reactions of young children to bombing, to evacuation, and to group living apart from their parents. Professional workers, appreciating the unique experience of the authors, have anticipated this contribution for many months.

Observations on the emotional reactions of mothers and children, more frankly and dramatically expressed under the impact of war, imply many suggestions invaluable to those who are concerned with the care of children during war or peace. Samples of behavior have been recorded so simply that the reader can sense the feeling of individual children and thereby achieve understanding

(Continued on page 256)

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

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(Continued from page 254)

without groping through a maze of verbiage or abstract theory.

Current misunderstanding regarding the young child's reaction to destruction is clarified. The real danger is not that the child will be shocked into illness. "The danger lies in the fact that the destruction raging in the outer world may meet the very real aggressiveness which rages in the inside of the child. At the age when education should start to deal with these impulses, confirmation should not be given from the outside world that the same impulses are uppermost in other people."

Of especial interest is the descriptive material and discussion of the nature of the affectional relationship between mother and child and the fundamental importance of this in the child's total development. The treatment of this has important implications for case workers in child-placing agencies.

When separation from the mother is necessary, experience indicates that psychological weaning of the young child should be gradual. Emphasis is given to the need for maintaining family ties and memories, especially through encouraging unrestricted visiting of parents.

MARTHA W. MACDONALD, M.D.
U. S. Children's Bureau

Ahead of the Times

HOW TO TEACH CONSUMERS' COOPERATION, by C. Maurice Wieting. Harper. 206 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

BOOKS on the various phases of cooperation have been appearing so rapidly that the cooperative library now presents a comprehensive coverage of the movement in its various aspects. This volume fits into that pattern as one that seems a little ahead of its time.

The author has outlined a sound and practical method of teaching consumer cooperation in the public schools. But this reviewer wonders how long it will be before the average school board will allow the teaching of a subject so misunderstood and that is generally frowned upon by the men who really rule these school boards. In three states only, is the teaching of cooperation encouraged. In too many of the remaining states it is still misrepresented as some sort of a red doctrine in the economic field.

This book, however, should dispel some of these misconceptions, for the author has so skilfully presented his case that even the average member of the local school board should be able to see the practicality of this movement. The book covers its subject thoroughly and lucidly, treating it as something that has grown past the experimental stage into a challenging movement. Let us hope that it will be immediately accepted by those schools where cooperation is taught.

New York BERTRAM FOWLER

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director, Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

GIRL SCOUTS—155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. A non-sectarian, character-building organization, training girls to be responsible citizens and resourceful people. Democratically run troop activities provide opportunities for war work, community service, hobbies, outdoor living. Program adapted to Brownie Scouts (7-10), Girl Scouts (10-15), Senior Girl Scouts (15-18) functions through volunteer leaders and committees that supervise and promote Girl Scouting locally.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Alexandria, Va., and New York City. There are 3742 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service. Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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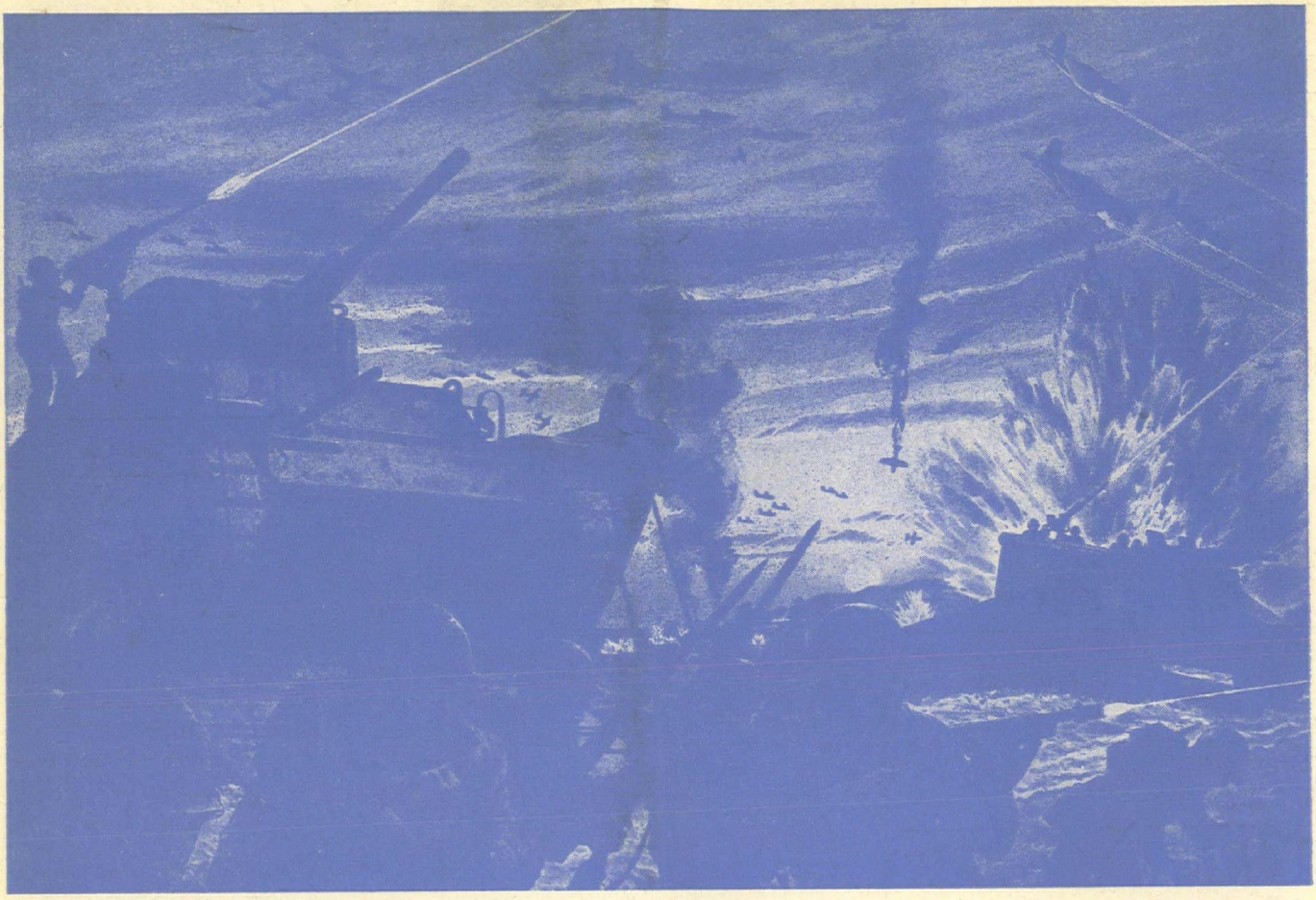

This one's going to hurt!

Invasion comes high—in blood and money.

Part of the cost must be paid with human life. That means deep and lasting hurt for many and many an American family.

Part of the cost must be paid in cash . . . this September. And *that's* going to hurt, too!

The 3rd War Loan Drive is here!

To pay for invasion—to get the money to keep our fighting machine going—you, and every man or woman in America, are asked to invest in at least one extra $100 Bond in September.

$100 EXTRA, mind you—for *everybody!*

No man or woman can hold back. No man or woman can point to his Payroll buying and say, "They don't mean me!" No man or woman can say, "I'm already lending 10% or 12% or 20%—I'm doing enough!"

Sure—it's going to hurt. It's going to take more than spare cash this time—more than just money that might have gone for fun. It's going to take money you have tucked away. It's going to take part of the money we've been living on—money that might have meant extra shoes or clothes or food! Money that might have gone for *anything* that we can get along without!

Sure—it'll be tough to dig up that extra money. But we've got to do it—and *we will.*

We'll do it partly because of the look that would come over the faces of our fighting men if we should fail. We'll do it partly because the cheapest, easiest way out of this whole rotten business is for everybody to chip in all he can and help end it quick. We'll do it partly because there's no finer, *safer* investment in the world today than a U. S. War Bond.

But mostly, we'll do it because America is right smack in the middle of the biggest, deadliest, dirtiest war in history.

And we're Americans.

Back the attack with War Bonds

This space contributed to the Third War Loan Campaign by

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